

## Army to blow up roads on Ulster border

From SIMON HOGGART in Belfast

Several unapproved roads crossing the Irish border will be cratered by the army, possibly within the next few days. The decision was taken during a meeting with Mr Heath last week, and will be carried out as it is militarily possible.

All the roads will be blown up, however. For military and social reasons, up some of the roads could be expected to do more harm than good though it is militarily possible.

Blowing up a road is a straightforward technical operation and can be done by sappers in about two hours. But the blast from a cratering carries for 100 yards, so the operation has to be done at least that distance from the Republican border.



BRADFORD —  
faced with  
bankruptcy

The explosion cannot take place too near a building, nor is there any point in blowing the crater next to an open field which could be driven over. It is possible that in many cases these objections could only be overcome by blowing the crater so far back from the border as to be pointless.

There is also a fear that in the time it takes to prepare a road for cratering, a hostile crowd might gather near the scene. The army would be extremely unwilling to find itself involved in a violent situation near the border, with its convoluted diplomatic implications.

The decision to crater some roads was wrong from an unwilling British Government which is coming under increasing pressure from the Northern Ireland Government to sanction stronger measures. Some Ministers here are known to believe that the British Government is still not fully aware of the situation and is not keen enough to bring an end to the terrorism.

They feel that the British are pinning too much hope on a political solution which the Ministers believe would have no effect whatever on the terrorist campaign.

Mr Roy Bradford, Minister of Development, said in a speech at Portadown yesterday afternoon: "One thing is absolutely clear. Until the day that the Government at Westminster — whatever its shade — and the people of the rest of the United Kingdom begin to realise what we are up against, then there will be no restoration of peace in Ulster."

"Peace will not be restored on our streets until Westminster fully realises its

responsibility and until it shows its determination to take every measure it can and to give the Government at Stormont every means it can to defeat the murderers in our midst."

"We have had authoritative reports that if terrorism is not controlled and ended we could face bankruptcy within a matter of weeks." He said Mr Faulkner made this announcement to the Ulster Unionist Council last Friday.

After his speech Mr Bradford said: "I was addressing my speech to Westminster and the great British public. The defeat of the terrorists must be a matter of critical, short-term urgency. People keep talking about a magical, mythical political solution, but there cannot be a political solution until the armed insurrection has been dealt with."

Mr Bradford's feelings of frustration are echoed by other members of the Northern Ireland Cabinet. It was largely in response to this feeling that Mr Faulkner made his visit to London last week at short notice and can be expected to make similar visits in the near future.

Mr William Craig, former Minister for Home Affairs at Stormont, is to propose a censure motion on the Government tomorrow, calling for an "effective police force" to deal with terrorism.

It is expected that Mr Craig's motion, which will be backed by Mr John Laird MP, a member of the Unionist Party, will be supported by the four new right wing Opposition MPs, the Rev. Ian Paisley, Mr Rev. William Beattie, Mr Desmond Boal, and Mr John McQuade.

Belfast water shortage, back page



SIR ALF RAMSEY is back with his England football squad after a gap of five months. This session at Roehampton yesterday was to prepare for the European championship match in Basle tomorrow. The players (left to right) are Moore, Hunter, and Mullery (Albert Barham writes on page 27)

## More fresh food

HOUSEWIVES are buying more fresh meat, poultry, fish, and vegetables, and spending less on the relatively expensive prepared packed and frozen foods according to a national food survey conducted for the Ministry of Agriculture. This is the first sign of any decline in the popularity of "convenience foods," which have steadily gained in popularity for a decade. (Shopping survey, page 5)

**Air miss:** A BEA pilot has filed a report asking for an investigation into an air-miss incident involving his Trident jet and a Phantom fighter aircraft "on a possible collision course" over Amsterdam. Last August, the British Airline Pilots' Association claimed that airlines were being used for target practice for fighter aircraft over Europe.

**Iran:** The French newspaper "Le Monde" said yesterday that the Shah of Iran had decided to abdicate in favour of his son when Crown Prince Reza, now aged 11, had finished his studies.

**South Africa:** The Rev. Bernard Williams, a Cape Town Anglican priest, today enters the 55th day of a hunger strike in protest against the death of two years ago of a Moslem leader while in police custody.

**Rhodesia:** Police yesterday raided the Salisbury headquarters of the Salisbury Finance Group, a company which has been investigated by the staff of the House of Commons. The raid follows recent arrests of four of the group's executives in South Africa. (Report, page 22)

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## Unions still want four UCS yards

From JOHN KERR in Glasgow

A reaffirmation yesterday by the shop stewards of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders of their commitment to maintain all four yards in the group suggested that Mr Dan McGarvey will not have much room for manoeuvre tonight in his crucial talks with the Minister for Trade and Industry, Mr Davies.

The shop stewards were obviously put out at the emphasis on their readiness to talk to Mr Hugh Stenhouse about the future of the Govan, Linthouse, and Scotstoun yards, which was reflected in several reports of Mr McGarvey's statement on Sunday.

It was not so much the content of their announcement as the manner of its presentation that was significant. Instead of the customary press conference held indoors by four or five shop stewards, the entire coordinating committee turned out in a sunny corner of the Clydebank Yard. Mr James Reid, their chief spokesman, read out from handwritten notes what he claimed to be a statement agreed by all the trade union representatives who attended Sunday's meeting with management, the UCS liquidator, and representatives of the Irish Shipping Company.

The statement called on the Government to release through the liquidator the Irish Shipping Company's suspended orders for four ships worth about £18 million. Such an attitude on the part of the Government, it suggested, would create a climate of opinion within which "discussion will take place as to the future of the four divisions of UCS."

These discussions would involve all interested parties, including Mr Stenhouse's new company, Govan Shipbuilders. But discussions with either one party or more than one party would have to be pursued along parallel lines, ensuring the retention of the four divisions and the labour force.

Mr James Airlie, chairman of the coordinating committee, then asked each of the 10 shop stewards who attended Sunday's

commitment to maintaining all four yards and the total labour force.

Also standing by for consultation at the Department of Trade and Industry tonight, at Mr McGarvey's invitation, will be Mr Stenhouse and Mr Archibald Gilchrist, of Govan Shipbuilders. Mr Robert C. Smith, the UCS liquidator, and possibly representatives of Irish Shipping.

Mr McGarvey said on Sunday that the whole solution lay in the hands of Mr Davies. If he committed the Government to providing the "mooney back" guarantees required by Irish Shipping to go ahead with its suspended orders, the unions would start "meaningful discussions" with Mr Stenhouse and his company. Mr Davies, however, will take a lot of convincing that Mr McGarvey has not got the cart before the horse. To this extent, the solution lies in the hands of Mr McGarvey.

There will be 11 shop stewards standing by in London this evening for consultation with Mr McGarvey throughout his talks with Mr Davies and Sir John Eden. And tomorrow the whole coordinating committee of about 40 shop stewards will meet the executive committee of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions in York "to seek a reaffirmation of their previous

Peter Jenkins, page 19

## Spying charge on FO clerk

By PETER HARVEY

A Foreign Office official appeared in court in London yesterday accused of spying in the Arab world. Special Branch detectives arrested Leonard Michael Hinchliffe (39) late on Sunday night, a day after he returned to Britain from his job at the embassy in Algiers.

The charge against the hearded Foreign Office clerk, brought at Bow Street yesterday, was under Section One of the Official Secrets Act. It alleges that Mr Hinchliffe, sometime between July 1968 and April 1971, in Khartoum, Sudan, communicated to another person, a document which was calculated to be or might be, or was intended to be, directly or indirectly useful to an enemy.

He was remanded in custody until October 18, making no application for bail.

Hinchliffe worked with the British Embassy in Khartoum until a few months ago, when he was posted to Algiers. His wife and daughter, still in Algiers, are expected to fly home later this week.

Hinchliffe is the first Foreign Office official to be charged under the Official Secrets Act since George Blake in 1966. He is described in the charge as an assistant administrative officer (Grade 10), which means that he does not have enough rank to qualify for diplomatic immunity. The Diplomatic List records that he was married in 1958 and has three children, a boy aged 12 and two daughters, aged 11 and three years.

His work probably varies from embassy to embassy. At a small mission, he would play a much more important role than at a big embassy. His main job would be general administrative work, assisting in the day to day running of the embassy.

## Threat to flights

BOAC pilots said yesterday that the airline schedules might be progressively disrupted over the next few days. The crisis of the dispute is whether the weekly 36-hour break for flying specified by safety guidelines should be taken within each period of seven days or after it.

More than 30 flying rosters have been referred to the Ministry to check whether they conform to the guidelines. BOAC has agreed to make three changes.

## US fears Soviet arms build-up

The Soviet Union is reported to be going ahead with a major arms build-up that may send the United States back into the nuclear arms race.

The "New York Times" said yesterday that satellite photographs of the Soviet Union show the build-up consists of two new classes of silos for large nuclear missiles and another new type of silo.

The "Times," citing officials as the source of its Washington dispatch, also said the Russians were doubling the production facilities for missile submarines.

The "Times" report followed an article in "Life" magazine which says the Pentagon considers a development compar-

able to the Soviet sputnik in 1957 or its huge hydrogen bomb in 1961 to be a "virtual certainty."

"Life" said Aerial surveillance cameras had taken pictures over the Soviet Union showing objects and construction in Communist territory that so far have baffled all the experts.

The magazine said those around Henry Kissinger, the presidential security adviser, now calculate that the US has only nine more years to try for an agreement at the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks. If no such agreement is forthcoming, "Life" says, "and the Russians continue their build-up, in all likelihood we will be forced to rejoin the arms race."

Reuter.

## A rare cheer from the Lords

By NORMAN SHERAPNEL

Undeterred by the thumping, hammering, sawing, and other eerie noises that echo through the Palace of Westminster when the MPs are away, the Lords came back a week early yesterday to do a little quiet carpentering of their own on the Immigration Bill.

At least, the Government had good reason to expect that it would be reasonably quiet. The weekend demonstration against the Bill had not exactly set the town on fire, and now we had Lord Wade, one of the most watchful critics of the Bill, expressing the modest hope that the report stage would polish the thing off quite nicely, with some desirable reshaping here and there. In particular, it seemed that the Government had changed its mind about the requirement to register with police. The announcement of this change brought rarely

heard cheers from the Lords. Lord Windlesham, the Minister of State at the Home Office, put more emphasis than before on safeguarding the rights of existing residents. He moved a new amendment to ensure that all aliens and Commonwealth citizens settled here when the Bill comes into force should be regarded as having "indefinite leave to enter or remain."

Nobody quarrelled with that. However, there was a certain amount of gentlemanly conflict over the consequence of going into Europe. Will Commonwealth citizens who want to come and work in Britain be in a worse position than EEC nationals who seek to do the same thing?

They will, Lord Windlesham made no bones about it. He could not go along with Lord Shepherd's amendment, moved from the Opposition front bench, which tried to ensure that people from the Commonwealth should face no rules or controls more restrictive than Europeans have to cope with.

A knotty problem, all agreed. Some saw danger in what would look like plain colour discrimination, and a couple of peers thought we should jump that fence when we came to it. Evidently not regarding this as a very bright idea, Lord Windlesham boldly put the Government horse at the awkward hurdle and admitted that there would be a "major difference."

Commonwealth citizens, like everybody else except EEC nationals, would need a work permit. Overseas departments of Metropolitan Police such as Guadeloupe were not comparable. "These are black Frenchmen," he was not going to allow himself to be unhurried by

references to the late Lord Constantine.

Some were still worried, but the Minister of State spurred on. We have reached a watershed in our history, he insisted. "We stand right on the threshold of Europe." Would nothing halt this headlong charge? They did their best to stop him with a division, but the Government won it safely by 113 votes to 67.

The Government would have nothing to do with an attempt by the Earl of Cork and Orrery to make Commonwealthers eligible for UK citizenship by registration after three years. Firmly denying that he was trying to draw any colour line, Lord Cork said his amendment was based purely on immigration policies pursued towards us. There was a special relationship, and he wanted it recognised. So did the 20 peers who voted with him, but there were 113 against.

Report, page 21

## Hint of a deal on migrants

By our own Reporter

For what is believed to be the first time, four illegal immigrants—all East African Asians—were last night put on an aircraft back to Entebbe in the clear expectation by the British authorities that they will be allowed in. They had no re-entry permits.

The inference is that a secret agreement has been reached between Britain and Uganda. Past practice with East African Asians who are—British subjects has been to let them stay in Britain if they have nowhere else to go.

Himaj Samani, V. D. Patel, Chamarakant Patel, and Giridhar Hindocha, all men, landed at Heathrow on September 28 and were detained at Heathrow Airport-London until they were put on an East African Airways flight at 7 o'clock last night.

Mrs Mary Dines, of the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, said last night: "I think that this is disgusting. This appears to mean that people are now simply going to be put forcibly back on aircraft."

Mrs Dines suspects that some secret deal has been made with Uganda following the agreement by the British in the summer to double the numbers of Ugandans allowed into this country with vouchers from 1,500 to 3,000.

This may have modified the Ugandan determination to reject Ugandan Asians who leave without a re-entry permit. The Home Office would not comment last night.

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# OVERSEAS NEWS

## Unions threaten Mr Nixon's plan on pay

From ADAM RAPHAEL, Washington, October 11

President Nixon's proposals for wage-price awards to soften the effects of the second phase of the freeze, face a boycott threat by organised labour. A meeting of the AFL-CIO executive has been called by its president, Mr George Meany, tomorrow to discuss whether the union should cooperate in nominating members to the pay board. The point at issue is the board's degree of autonomy in making a decision on wage claims and to what extent it will be subject to the Administration's Cost-of-living Council.

## Brandt supports Heath on talks

Bonn, October 11

Chancellor Brandt agrees with Mr Heath and President Pompidou on the desirability of holding a West European summit conference. West Germany's official Government spokesman, Herr von Weizsäcker, said here today.

He added that a meeting of 10 heads of Government would require thorough preparation and could hardly be held before February or March. Herr Brandt, in a speech on the eve of yesterday's elections in Bremen, had endorsed the idea of a summit conference. The participants would be the six EEC partners, plus the four countries led by Britain whose entry into Europe is being negotiated.

The spokesman repeated yesterday's official denial that the letter written by Mr Heath to Herr Brandt five days ago dealt with the need for summit talks before West Germany takes further steps in her Ost-

politik of seeking closer relations with Eastern Europe.

Mr Heath's letter did not mention Ostpolitik, Herr von Weizsäcker said, nor East-West relations. It was devoted entirely to the Common Market. A West German newspaper, "Welt am Sonntag," which opposes Ostpolitik, quoted sources in Bonn yesterday in a report that Mr Heath has asked the Chancellor to halt his détente until after a West European summit had been held.

The Bonn Foreign Ministry said today that the purpose of a summit conference should be to "continue the work towards European unity and give it a new impulse."

The Foreign Minister, Herr Scheel, had proposed to his colleagues that preparations for a summit should begin as soon as possible. The first opportunity for the 10 to hold a preliminary meeting would be at the Council of Ministers' meeting in Rome on November 5-6. — Reuters.

## Radicals set for duel

From NESTA ROBERTS: Paris, October 11

Maurice Faure, president of the Radical Party, and M Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, its general secretary, who is challenging him for the presidency, have today taken up positions for the duel expected at the party's annual conference on Sunday.

In the columns of "L'Express," the journal directed by M Servan-Schreiber, both reply to identical questions. The one that makes clear the difference between the two men, who subscribe to a largely similar policy, is the first: what is the essential stake in the contest between them?

According to M Faure there are two points at issue: the personality of the president of the party and the doctrinal and strategic ideas. He wonders whether M Servan-Schreiber has achieved the transformation from gifted journalist into party leader and politician. "The unfathomable mess and incoherence of his statements and attitude, the lack of continuity in his ideas, and the restlessness that finds expression in a hating for the spectacular and the impressive and a propensity for Wagnerian apothegms, leave room for doubt," M Faure observes.

Basically, he says, M Servan-Schreiber's concept of the role of the State relates to a form of capitalism that is already over. Today it is not the State that invades and paralyzes the economy, it is the private

sector, which is regaining lost ground.

M Servan-Schreiber himself sees the stake as the birth of a Left in France. If the Left wishes to win the confidence of the public and succeed in government in the society of today, it must renew its proposals. That task has not been tackled virtually since the Liberation, because of the entrenchment of public debate in France and after 15 years of colonial rule followed by 13 years of Gaullism.

Today, he feels, there is the possibility of seeing the birth of a real political force able to take responsibility for the situation of the electorate and for the realisation of their potential in the face of economic factors which at present are all-powerful.

## Soldier-sailors end journey

A British Army expedition has completed what it claims to be the first recorded north-to-south navigation of British Columbia's waterways from the Yukon to the United States border.

The nine-member team, led by a 27-year-old army captain, Sir Randolph Twissleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, pulled its three rubber boats on to the Columbia beach yesterday at the end of their journey.

## Kreisky may go it alone

Vienna, October 11

Chancellor Kreisky, after his electoral victory yesterday, met his Socialist Party leaders today to decide whether to form a coalition or to go it alone. But election officials said that the information Dr Kreisky needs for his decision — postal votes still have to be counted — will not be available until late tomorrow or early on Wednesday.

The Socialists have so far gained 50.2 per cent of the vote, the first time any Austrian party has received more than half the support. The once-powerful Conservative People's Party received 42.8 per cent, and the small, right-wing Freedom Party 5.4 per cent.

On this basis, the Socialists held 93 seats — a clear majority — in a Parliament of 183 seats. But absentee voters in Austria usually support non-Socialist parties and officials said it was possible that they may cost the Socialists one seat. Another Socialist member of Parliament is expected to become the non-voting Speaker, cutting Dr Kreisky's total to 91.

Party sources said if Dr Kreisky's majority holds firm at 93 he will form a one-party Government. If it sinks to 92 he could risk a one-party Government or seek a coalition, with the Freedom Party the most likely partner. — UPI.

## Vietnam link

After negotiations in Paris Switzerland and North Vietnam have decided to open diplomatic relations with an ambassador in Bern. The Swiss have also decided to appoint an ambassador to South Vietnam, where it has hitherto had only a consul-general.

Abidjan, October 11  
Government and press remained silent here today about the return on Saturday of the Minister of State, Mr N'dia Koffi, from a "private visit" to South Africa.

Mr Koffi flew unexpectedly from Lomé to Pretoria last week for three days of talks with the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, to promote President Houphouët-Boigny's policy of dialogue with the South African Government.

## Travel industry's role in EEC

ADRIENNE KEITH-COHEN: Cannes, October 11

The British travel industry will have a major rôle in promoting acceptance of the Common Market by the British public. Mr Bob Waller, the chairman, said in his opening speech at the annual convention of the Association of British Travel Agents in Cannes today.

"Because we are dealing with the movement of people we can do more than any other organisation in Britain to encourage travel within and to recognise the new federation. We can help these people overcome the awe of joining the European state," he said.

Unless there was a substantial change in the pattern of international tourism in the next 10 years, 60 per cent of the 6,000 million tourists estimated for 10 years' time would be travelling in Europe, Mr Waller noted. It was therefore essential for a European blueprint for tourism to be drawn up immediately. He urged the convention to "send an urgent demand to all European Heads of State for immediate action on this proposal," and also called for greater freedom of

movement for aircraft, free from the price control of the International Air Transport Association and from restrictive and uncontrollable regulations.

Mr Waller said, however, that he was "utterly opposed" to the lowering of standards or the exclusion of services merely to achieve low prices.

Criticism of travel companies made this year by the public and the press, as well as by the trade itself, have now been investigated by a commission of inquiry and their findings will be discussed at a meeting of the ABTA council on October 28. Companies concerned have been invited to attend the meeting. ABTA has the power to reprimand, fine, or expel members who are judged to have contravened its code of conduct. Some form of independent arbitration of holiday complaints has now also become a tenet of official ABTA policy, although it was widely discounted when it was first proposed by Clarksons, a company that suffered a goodly share of this summer's complaints.

## Sadat arrives in Moscow

President Sadat of Egypt was given full honours when he arrived in Moscow yesterday for three days of top-level talks.

The Egyptian leader, who made brief stops at Kuwait and Tehran on his way from Cairo, will meet President Podgorny, Mr Kosygin, and Mr Brezhnev during his stay. He is due to return tomorrow, but Egyptian sources said yesterday that he had extended his visit was possible.

A prima ballerina, Norma Fontana, who danced with Rudolf Nureyev in Buenos Aires earlier this year — was one of nine Argentine ballet dancers killed when their Cessna aircraft crashed into the river Plate near the city's airport. The pilot also died. The troupe was flying to Bahia Blanca for a performance yesterday and had just taken off when the pilot realised that he had engine trouble and was returning.

President Houphouët-Boigny has said he would support the President's disapproval of his unwanted publicity generated by the trip.

Mr Koffi's day after President Houphouët-Boigny had announced that he would send an official delegation to talk to Mr Vorster about the possibility of a "dialogue." But the official press here rapidly emphasised that the Minister was in South Africa on a "private" visit, and not in conjunction with the President's announcement.

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## Fly now, vote later

From HELLA PICK  
United Nations (NY),  
October 11

The representative of the Maldives Islands will be in the United Nations in time for the China debate and to vote in favour of America's two-Chinas policy. The Maldives have in the past found it too expensive to maintain a permanent representative at the United Nations. But the money for manning the Maldives seat has suddenly been found.

Rumour has it that the United States has made it possible for the Maldives delegate to stay here for a while, provided he supports the US position on China. Equally the Gambia is again attending the General Assembly, and is expected to vote for the US.

These are only two new examples of US arm-twisting that is coming to light. There is no doubt that the US is now campaigning more strenuously than ever for the retention of the Chinese Nationalist representation in the UN.

Senators opposed to the expulsion of Formosa are being encouraged to come to New York, and this morning Senator William Buckley of New York, who represents a group of 21 senators who say they will oppose congressional funds for the UN unless Formosa retains its seat in the UN after Peking is voted in, called on the US Ambassador to the UN, Mr George Bush.

Afterwards Mr Buckley held a press conference at the United States mission to the UN to give added publicity to his position. Mr Buckley, an extreme right-wing Republican, represents only a minority opinion in the Senate, and there is no reason to suppose that his group of 21 senators could sway congressional appropriations to the UN.

Nevertheless, US diplomats in the UN are using the threat of financial sanctions by Congress in their effort to secure support for their two-Chinas policy.

One national television network went further today and suggested that developing nations are being told that US development aid would be withheld from any country that voted for the expulsion of the Chinese Nationalists. US officials deny such threats, but they do not discourage the speculation.

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## Cardinal suggests women priests

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG

Rome, October 11

The possibility of admitting women as ministers in the Roman Catholic Church mentioned at the Synod of Bishops in Rome, although most of the talk again about the celibacy of the priesthood.

Cardinal Flaminio di Wimp said the old historical arguments against women as such as that Jesus was a man, that he chose men to be Apostles, and the well-known thunders of St Paul about women's duty to remain in the house, were just not valid.

"In the Old Testament priests are all male because of legitimate reaction against fertility cults of Canaan, most of the priests were women. Our women have waiting patiently since Ecumenical Council for a chance to share in the ministries of the Church, there is no dogma which we cannot reconsider as a whole question."

## Commission

The Canadian bishops' conference urges the synod to recommend to the Holy See the immediate establishment of a mixed commission of bishops, priests, laymen, and women in religious life to study in detail the question of the ministry of women in the Church. If such a study is begun at this time, it is hoped we may find ourselves better equipped to face the issue of women's ministry in the future.

With the issue of male ministry still at the centre of the synod, the Canadian bishops' conference is not at all doubtful if much will come of this study. It is hoped that the study will be judged in the coming months by other speakers, as the synod's final decision in 1973 will be ready to take the women.

Spokesmen from Congo, Angola, Vietnam, and Nigeria today against married men as priests in any circumstances. Nigerian bishop even warned of danger of inter-mother-in-law.

## Option

Cardinal Suenens of Brussels said that the Belgian bishops' conference had accepted the proposal that married men as priests should be made a recommendation of the Pope. The majority of Belgian bishops, priests, and laymen consulted also favoured the ordination of married men if there were no shortage of priests, noting that St Paul "founded his church not on John, but on a married man."

The synod must speak mind, the Pope must decide, but a non-celibate priest must not exclude celibate priests and it must not become a universal discipline, but an option made available to individual countries.

## RADIO-TV ANNOUNCER

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## TELEVISION

MORE questioning of the legal system: now Bryan Magee seeks the truth about the strengths and foibles of the judiciary from Lords Devlin and Radcliffe ("The Judges," ITV, 10.30). Earlier, Peter Hill has a go at the other channel's domain of quiet police drama ("Man Charged," ITV, 9.0). Elsewhere, Graham Turner attempts to get the history of the British car industry into 75 minutes ("The Car Makers," BBC-1, 9.20).

BBC-1  
9.38 am-12.30 pm. Schools: 9.38 Maths Today-Year 2; 10.0 Maths Workshop-Stage 2; 10.25-10.45 Look and Read; 11.0 Watch! 11.18 Going to Work; 11.40 Making Music; 12.5 News Horizons.

12.55 Maes a Mor: Welsh Countryside.  
1.30 Joe: Watch with Mother.  
1.45 News.  
2.05-2.25 Schools: 2.0 Drama: 2.35 Science Extra-Biology.  
3.45 Nurses in Training: part 2.  
4.15 Play School.  
4.40 Jackanory.  
5.00 Magic Roundabout.  
5.45 Magic Roundabout.  
6.00 Nationwide: Your Region Tonight.  
6.45 Quiz Ball: Blackpool v. Leicester City.  
7.5 Z Cars: Ding Dong, part 2.  
7.30 Film: "The Racers" with Kirk Douglas, Bella Darvi, Gilbert Roland.  
9.0 News.

9.20 The Car Makers: Tuesday's Documentary.  
10.35 24 Hours: Kenneth Allsop.  
11.10 Viewpoint.  
11.30 Weather.

WALES (As BBC-1 except).  
6.45-7.00 p.m. Teleweli. 6.0 Wales Today: Nationwide.  
6.45-7.00 p.m. Heddw. 11.30 p.m. Weather, Close.

ENGLISH REGIONS. — 5.0-6.45 p.m. Nationwide: Look North; Midlands Today: Look East; Points West; South Today; Spotlight South-west. 11.30 p.m. Regional News.

BBC-2  
11.0-11.25 a.m. Play School: Dressing-Up Day.  
6.35 p.m. Square Two.  
7.5 Open University: Science 33.  
7.30 News.  
8.0 Floodlit Rugby League: BBC-2 Trophy, First Round, Leigh v. Warrington.  
8.50 Wheelbase: Paris Motor Show and fifth International T.A.P. Rally.  
9.20 Film: "Girl With Green Eyes," with Peter Finch, Rita Tushingham, Lynn Redgrave.  
9.0 News.

ITV  
LONDON (Thames)  
10.20 am-12 noon Schools: 10.20 Fusion; 11.0 Rules, Rules, Rules; 11.18 Meeting our needs; 11.40 Messengers.  
1.45-2.30 p.m. Schools: 1.45 Stop, Look, Listen; 2.0 My World; 2.13 Just Look; 2.35 Time to Remember: 1934-A Trip to Europe; 3.0 Beyond the Pack Ice.  
3.20 Cartoon.  
3.40 Anita in Jumbieland.  
3.55 Tea Break.  
4.25 Peyton Place.  
4.55 Junior Showtime.  
5.20 Magpie.  
6.0 Today: Eamonn Andrews.  
6.30 Crossroads.  
6.55 Keep it in the Family.  
7.25 Tuesday Film: "Moss Rose," with Peggy Cummins, Victor Mature.  
9.0 Armchair Theatre: "Man Charged," with Glyn Houston, Nerys Hughes.  
10.0 News.  
10.30 The Judges: Bryan Magee talks to Lord Devlin, Lord Radcliffe, Sir Frederic Sellers.  
11.30 Drive-In: Presented by Shaw Taylor.  
12 midnight The Glory of Love: Johnny Silvo Sings.

ANGLIA. — 10.20 am-2.30 p.m. Schools: 1.45 Yoga for Health; 2.35 Tomorrow's World; 3.35 Women Today; 4.10 Houseparty; 4.25 Peppermint; 4.55 Junior Showtime; 5.15 Magpie; 5.50 News; 6.0 About Anglia; 6.25 Crossroads; 7.0 Film: "Guns of Wyvern," with Robert Taylor, Robert Loggia.

10.30 News.  
10.55 The Old Grey Whistle Test.

CHANNEL. — 10.20 am-2.30 p.m. Schools: 4.5 Grasshopper Island; 4.20 Puffin's Birthday; 4.55 Junior Showtime; 5.15 Magpie; 5.30 News; 6.0 Crossroads; 6.25 Crossroads; 7.0 Film: "Patterns of Power," with Van Heflin; 8.0 Armchair Theatre; 10.30 News; 10.30 News; 11.30 Channel Gazette; 11.30 Commentaries; 11.30 Meteorological.

MIDLANDS (ATV). — 10.20 am-2.30 p.m. Schools: 3.10 Yoga for Health; 3.25 Tomorrow's World; 4.10 Women Today; 4.25 Peppermint; 4.55 Junior Showtime; 5.15 Magpie; 5.30 News; 6.0 Crossroads; 6.25 Crossroads; 7.0 Film: "Patterns of Power," with Van Heflin; 8.0 Armchair Theatre; 10.30 News; 10.30 News; 11.30 Channel Gazette; 11.30 Commentaries; 11.30 Meteorological.

NORTHERN (Grannada). — 10.20 am-2.30 p.m. Schools: 3.10 Yoga for Health; 3.25 Tomorrow's World; 4.10 Women Today; 4.25 Peppermint; 4.55 Junior Showtime; 5.15 Magpie; 5.30 News; 6.0 Crossroads; 6.25 Crossroads; 7.0 Film: "Patterns of Power," with Van Heflin; 8.0 Armchair Theatre; 10.30 News; 10.30 News; 11.30 Channel Gazette; 11.30 Commentaries; 11.30 Meteorological.

SOUTHERN. — 10.20 am-2.30 p.m. Schools: 3.10 Yoga for Health; 3.25 Tomorrow's World; 4.10 Women Today; 4.25 Peppermint; 4.55 Junior Showtime; 5.15 Magpie; 5.30 News; 6.0 Crossroads; 6.25 Crossroads; 7.0 Film: "Patterns of Power," with Van Heflin; 8.0 Armchair Theatre; 10.30 News; 10.30 News; 11.30 Channel Gazette; 11.30 Commentaries; 11.30 Meteorological.

WEST AND WALES (HTV). — 10.20 am-2.30 p.m. Schools: 3.10 Yoga for Health; 3.25 Tomorrow's World; 4.10 Women Today; 4.25 Peppermint; 4.55 Junior Showtime; 5.15 Magpie; 5.30 News; 6.0 Crossroads; 6.25 Crossroads; 7.0 Film: "Patterns of Power," with Van Heflin; 8.0 Armchair Theatre; 10.30 News; 10.30 News; 11.30 Channel Gazette; 11.30 Commentaries; 11.30 Meteorological.

ITV WEST (as above except).  
1.45-3.15 p.m. Report West.  
HTV WALES. — 1.45-1.58 p.m. Y Dydd.  
HTV CYMRU/WALES. — 1.45-1.58 p.m. Y Dydd.  
WESTWARD. — 10.20 am-2.30 p.m. Schools: 3.10 Yoga for Health; 3.25 Tomorrow's World; 4.10 Women Today; 4.25 Peppermint; 4.55 Junior Showtime; 5.15 Magpie; 5.30 News; 6.0 Crossroads; 6.25 Crossroads; 7.0 Film: "Patterns of Power," with Van Heflin; 8.0 Armchair Theatre; 10.30 News; 10.30 News; 11.30 Channel Gazette; 11.30 Commentaries; 11.30 Meteorological.

YORKSHIRE. — 10.20 am-2.30 p.m. Schools: 3.10 Yoga for Health; 3.25 Tomorrow's World; 4.10 Women Today; 4.25 Peppermint; 4.55 Junior Showtime; 5.15 Magpie; 5.30 News; 6.0 Crossroads; 6.25 Crossroads; 7.0 Film: "Patterns of Power," with Van Heflin; 8.0 Armchair Theatre; 10.30 News; 10.30 News; 11.30 Channel Gazette; 11.30 Commentaries; 11.30 Meteorological.

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WEST AND WALES (HTV). — 10.20 am-2.30 p.m. Schools: 3.10 Yoga for Health; 3.25 Tomorrow's World; 4.10 Women Today; 4.25 Peppermint; 4.55 Junior Showtime; 5.15 Magpie; 5.30 News; 6.0





Although more noticeable than ever before, this phenomenon of paying due respect to the prevalent thinking in the member Governments is a serious cause for concern. It has regularly organised a series of meetings with experts, from national departments or from private industry before they come up with their own proposals to the ministers or council. Such contacts go some way to counter the criticism that the Commission is "irresponsible," behaving like "stateless bureaucrats."

However, the severe threats to the Community that the monetary crisis is now posing have caused the Commission and perhaps above all the President himself — around the view that the collegial body must begin to be at least as much ambitious, and more independent.

\_\_\_\_\_

The trial resumed today after a week's adjournment during which the defence and prosecution counsel prepared their arguments.

Mr Liebenberg said the mere proof of the Dean's intent to endanger the maintenance of law and order was enough for a

Reviewing the evidence Mr Liebenberg said the Dean distributed money alleged to have come from the Defence and Aid Fund in London — an organisation banned in South Africa — to people the prosecution claimed were connected with outlawed African National

prove the case against him. He went on to deal with the charge that the dean had incited violence and he claimed that the Dean subscribed violence to bring about a change.

The hearing was adjourned until tomorrow. — Reuter.

Mr Palliser is married to the daughter of M Spaak, Belgium's former Foreign Minister, who helped to negotiate the 1958 Rome Treaty.

# the Children



# Breakthrough rumoured in POW issue

From GEORGE McARTHUR: Saigon, October 11

The American military command today released a North Vietnamese prisoner of war in an operation strongly suggesting that clandestine contacts had been established with Communist forces in the field. It clearly involved more than the release of one surprised

## Turkey cool to Agnew

From SAM COHEN

Istanbul, October 11  
Vice-President Spiro Agnew of the United States arrived in Ankara today for two days of talks with Turkish leaders. From here he will go to Iran and Greece.

Mr Agnew, who is the second American Vice-President to pay an official visit to Turkey in 10 years (Mr Johnson came here as Vice-President in 1962), was greeted at Ankara airport by the Prime Minister, Mr Erim, with whom he later conferred on a range of subjects, which was said to have included general policy and American-Turkish relations. Mr Agnew will be received by President Sunay tomorrow and will also meet the presidents of both Houses of Parliament and a number of deputies and senators.

### Unenthusiastic

Public reaction to Mr Agnew's visit has been unenthusiastic. Few people lined the streets to watch his arrival — as they had at the time of Mr Johnson's visit — and there was hardly any applause. The Turkish press today reported Mr Agnew's visit only briefly and the usual leading articles welcoming important foreign visitors were missing. One reason for this seems to be the preoccupation of the local papers with the current political crisis in Turkey. Another, according to some observers, is the lack of importance attached to the visit by most Turks, who see it as an attempt by Washington to counter the feeling that Mr Agnew is favouring Greece and ignoring Turkey.

In a reference to the American Vice-President's Greek origin, the Conservative newspaper "Yeni Istanbul" wrote today: "Turkish hospitality forces us to welcome Agnew. But since we do not believe he could be impartial on the Cyprus issue, we must avoid any discussion of this problem with him. We regard Agnew's visit to Ankara as Washington's blunder."

Two bombs exploded in Istanbul at about midnight last night, one in front of the house of the American Cultural Attaché and the other behind the American Consulate-General. Police investigating the incidents said there was no positive indication that the explosions were connected with Mr Agnew's visit.

North Vietnamese lieutenant, and one official privately expressed the hope that it represented some kind of "breakthrough." But he would give no further details.

The move was officially described as a reciprocal gesture for the release by the Vietcong last week of an American prisoner held for two years. He was the twenty-second prisoner of war to be freed by the Communist forces in South Vietnam since the war began.

### Different

This time it was quite different. The North Vietnamese lieutenant was released without any prior announcement and for the first time it was done in Cambodia, in an area under Communist control. Tightest precautions were taken to ensure that nothing was publicly known in advance, and afterwards military officers released only scant details. They admitted that the security blanket had been imposed at the insistence of the highest levels — meaning Washington.

The operation was important enough to engage the US Command in Saigon and Washington, and in a valuable exchange of cables. The Washington end was presumably handled by the joint team of war prisoner experts reporting to the State Department and Dr Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's security adviser. The final decision was taken just 12 hours before the time specified by the Communists for the release.

Late on Sunday night the North Vietnamese lieutenant who had been selected was interviewed by American and South Vietnamese officials. He signed a statement saying that he was willing to be repatriated to North Vietnam.

### Helicopter

He was placed aboard an American military helicopter at dawn, guarded by two South Vietnamese officers. The helicopter flew north to Loc Ninh and crossed the Cambodian frontier just before the landing time at 8.35 a.m. All activity in the area had been temporarily called off by air controllers.

Officers would not identify the landing zone today but the area is one of thick jungles dotted with old French rubber plantations. It is also cut by a major highway now being used by the Communist forces.

Official statistics of the US Command in South Vietnam list 400 Americans known to have been captured in Indo-China — Los Angeles Times.

SINCE the Arusha Declaration of 1967, Tanzania has committed itself to a policy of socialism and self-reliance. But when one actually looks around, the world of self-reliance appears a little optimistic. What appears to be the World Bank doing? What indeed are all the Chinese doing, building the railway to Zambia? Somehow, there doesn't seem to be too much self-reliance about just at the moment.

Foreigners in Tanzania — expatriates as they are rather ludicrously called — appear to be everywhere: in the university, the press, the ministries, the State-owned companies, even in State House itself. With the exception of the Chinese, who are models of self-effacement, they live for the most part in the classy white suburb of Oyster Bay and amuse themselves in what in practice are white clubs — the Gymkhana Club for the lower class and the exclusive Yacht Club for the upper class and the more dashing kind of East European diplomat.

Seemingly, it is the price that has to be paid for underdevelopment. A country like Tanzania cannot begin to hope to be self-reliant in skilled manpower before the 1980s. There is an interesting contrast here with underdevelopment in Latin America. That continent's over-production of skilled manpower is often in exile, gracing the bureaucracy of the United Nations.

At their best, expatriates can be a constant source of new ideas — a window on the world. Like all underdeveloped countries, Tanzania suffers from a certain intellectual claustrophobia which the missing easy access to "Time" magazine and the "Reader's Digest" does nothing to remedy.

At worst, they reinforce in the Tanzanians attitudes and cultural patterns inherited from the colonial era, suitable for today's socialist world.

Whatever the necessity, there is no doubt that the presence of a large group of influential and highly-paid foreigners post-pones the moment when Tanzania's own intellectuals, nationalist and self-confident, will be able to carve out their own definition of a Socialist society.

The official attitude seems to be that expatriates are a necessary evil. But there is a growing dissatisfaction with the apparently sluggish way in

which localisation is taking place. A number of key institutions like the university, the State Trading Corporation, the National Development Corporation, and the Ministry of Development Planning, depend in the present form on their expatriate personnel. The whole structure of Tanzania's State capitalism would collapse overnight, or would rather seriously have to be redefined if the expatriates were withdrawn. But the odds are that they will remain, if only because neither the right wing nor the left wing in the country is certain who would reap the advantage of their departure.

The right wing for example, believes that the university is staffed by a bunch of left wing foreign Socialists who are stirring up the students to rebel. The left wing maintains that the parastatals — the country's nationalised industries — are run in the interests of foreign capital and not for the benefit of the workers and peasants of Tanzania. The swamping presence of expatriate non-Socialist technicians, the left argues, is an important area of State activity as the STC and the NDC, only helps to reinforce this trend.

Both arguments contain elements of truth. The foreign lecturers at the university tend to be more progressive than their Tanzanian counterparts. State companies like the NDC, housed in its prestige Israeli-built headquarters and reorganised by McKinseys, the American management consultants, do not inspire confidence in their ability to lead the coun-

Richard Gott on Tanzania: II

## Fierce conflict beneath the surface

Nyerere at a party rally



try towards a Socialist future. But the debate about the role of expatriates tends to create a smokescreen that disguises the real nature of the fierce political conflict that is going on under the surface in Tanzania. Basically there is a fundamental and growing divergence of opinion in the country with regard to what socialism is all about. If you are happy with nationalisations and takeovers and think that socialism ends with the State gaining economic control over the principal means of production, then for you — and for many Tanzanians — Tanzania has already gone quite far enough.

On the other hand you think with Nyerere, that socialism has also got something to do with equality and the abolition of privilege, then obviously, Tanzania like any other Socialist country has got a very long way still to go.

The nationalisation programme has produced obvious benefits to the country in terms of rationalisation and ensuring that profits from activities like banking and insurance remain within Tanzania and are not invested abroad. But having long since acquired the commanding heights, the Left-wing vanguard is now anxious to get to grips with what might be described as the fundamental problems of socialism: how to get workers to work; how to mobilise people; how to curb bureaucracy; how to translate slogans into concrete reality.

To some extent the discussion bears a resemblance to the internal debate in China between Mao and "China's

Khrushchev." There can be no return to capitalism in Tanzania of the Nairobi-Kinshasa type. No one could survive here without endorsing some kind of Socialist road. But those who have already acquired the perks available within the State system are unwilling to lose them in a new "cultural revolution," Tanzanian-style.

The problem is that the number of committed Socialists in senior positions in Tanzania is very small. The most that political education can do is to neutralise conservatives and at least make them pay lip-service to Socialist rhetoric. Even so there is something vaguely comic about some of the ultra-privileged members of the African middle class quoting Mao or urging in Parliament that more students should be sent to North Korea.

Something like this needed shock came with last January's coup in neighbouring Uganda, when General Amin overthrew Milton Obote. The crisis was used by the left wing in Tanzania to formulate and push through the Tatu national executive committee the most radical policy document produced since the Arusha Declaration. The "Tatu Guidelines," or "Monigozo" as they are popularly called, were published in February. The first most immediately significant point in this substantial declaration was the decision to establish a people's militia, a policy which had been urged on the President by the left-wing Tatu Youth League for a number of years.

The Portuguese invasion of Guinea last November had had

an important impact in this respect. Ever since the coup in Malawi in 1966 that overthrew President Banda, President Sekou Toure had assiduously organised a citizens' militia. When the November rebellion in Guinea occurred, this citizen army played a major role in crushing it. This lesson was not lost on the Tanzanians, especially in the weeks after the overthrow of Obote. The left wing in Tatu agreed successfully that if Tanzania is not to go the way of Uganda, Socialist rhetoric had to be transformed into reality — and defended.

The second significant item in the "Monigozo" was the decision that in future Tatu, rather than the governmental machinery, should determine all political and planning activities. This assumption by the party of very fundamental responsibilities for guiding the country has been greeted with mixed feelings and by very little action.

Tanzania is, in fact, now paying the price of having a one-party system with a rather comatose party. The result is a somewhat depoliticised nation. There are signs that this is changing. Militia training, for example, appears to generate more enthusiasm than attendance at political rallies. The impact of "Monigozo" has been marked, especially in such obvious political hotspots as the university. Enthusiasts carry the little green booklet in which the Guidelines are printed almost like a talisman.

While discussion was unexciting the guidelines to the Plan did give expression to the fact that several things were wrong

with the economy — the emphasis on rural development in the Five Year Plan had all but ignored the parastatals which still almost wholly outside central control; and little had been done to curb the penchant for the STC for importing luxury goods. For example, while almost as many Tanzanians as in the new "ujamaa" cooperative villages as in towns about 6 per cent of population in either case, urban areas receive about per cent of the Government development budget.

Nevertheless the economic situation is neither disastrous nor felt to be so. "Monigozo" emphasises "any action that gives people more say in determining their lives is one of development even if it does not offer the better health or more bread. This highly political statement received, and it is this attitude which has enabled the Government to take slow steps away from its hitherto almost absolute reliance on foreign aid.

In the First Development Plan 80 per cent of the money for development was scheduled to come from outside. But a nasty, though salutary, experience with Britain over the Rhodesia crisis, the percentage reduced in the Second Plan reliance on only 40 per cent external financing. Tanzania cannot yet claim to be a Socialist or self-reliant, but it is doing more than almost any other country in the dependent world to ensure that it could one day.

Tomorrow: The ujamaa villages

## Flags fly as Emperor visits an old ally

From NORMAN CROSSLAND: Bonn, October 11

The Emperor and Empress of Japan had the friendliest reception in the world's export markets. One West German camera manufacturer is having to close partly as a result of a flood of cheap Japanese cameras into the country.

In a leading article today, the "Frankfurter Allgemeine" said the allies were right not to put Emperor Hirohito on trial as a war criminal since he had been more the prisoner of the militarists than an independent ruler. General MacArthur, the paper reports, was impressed by the courage of the Emperor in accepting responsibility for what had happened.

The Emperor and Empress, who had spent the weekend in the Japanese Alps, were escorted by fighters of the Luftwaffe when their plane crossed

the German border today. The airliner flew low over Munich to the German capital, where the stadium which is being prepared for next year's Olympic Games.

During the drive through Bonn, several students handed out leaflets protesting against Japanese militarism, and in Cologne a civil student was arrested for drawing a swastika on the wall of the Japanese cultural institute. But there have been no serious demonstrations.

The Emperor and Empress are staying in Germany until Wednesday when they leave for home. Their itinerary includes a trip on the Rhine and a visit to Beethoven's house. Incidentally, it was the German, Franz Eckart, a specialist military musician, who composed the Japanese national anthem in 1870.

miracle has gone far enough. Japan is a serious competitor for Germany in the world's export markets. One West German camera manufacturer is having to close partly as a result of a flood of cheap Japanese cameras into the country.

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## Pakistani frozen out of poll

Karachi, October 11

A West Pakistani political leader claimed today that the Government had forbidden the press to publish an announcement that his party would contest forthcoming byelections in East Pakistan.

Mr Marshal Asghar Khan, former head of the Pakistan Air Force and leader of the Freedom Movement, claims to be a friend of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, former East Pakistani leader now on trial on charges of waging war against Pakistan.

He said his party had planned to contest the byelections caused by the disqualification of members of Sheikh Mujibur's Awami League, but it had withdrawn because it was impossible to carry out an election campaign unless it could reach the public through the press.

Mr Marshal Asghar was chief of the air force for eight years until 1965 when he left to become head of the Pakistan International Airlines.

The Government yesterday lifted a ban on political activity in Pakistan imposed on March 26, 1971, when the Government began a military operation in East Pakistan to crush secessionist moves by the Awami League.

Byelections to fill 78 seats in the National Assembly and 105 in the Provincial Assembly are to be held in East Pakistan in December.

Our Correspondent adds from The Hague:

The Dutch Government is under great pressure by a group of religious and political leaders to stop all aid to Pakistan so long as Pakistan's Government refuses to seek a solution of the East Pakistani problem in keeping with the will of the East Pakistanis.

In a statement today the Government was also urged to increase financial aid to East Pakistani refugees in India.

## Artistic hang up

Ride (Colo.), October 11

Gusty winds have prevented a 1,500-foot nylon curtain being hung across a Colorado mountain pass.

Seventeen men tried for three days to hang the bright orange curtain, a work of art conceived by Bulgarian-born Christo Javacheff, across Riffe Gap, seven miles north of here.

But the project, which started last June, ended last night when about 50 per cent of the curtain had been ruined by a 25 m.p.h. wind.

Mr Javacheff said he might make a further attempt on the project in spring if he could get the necessary financial backing. He had the backing

of about 40 art patrons, collectors and museums in the United States and Europe. The original project which was expected to cost \$184,000 but which is now believed to have cost double that sum.

Mr Javacheff, known professionally in New York as Christo, is noted in avant-garde art circles for his "naked" packages and wrappings of famous objects, including a section of Australia's coast line, a statue, and several museums.

Since his "art objects" are only as long as the wrapping, Christo must provide project sketches and other drawings in return for his financial backing. — Reuter.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the person concerned, should be sent to The Guardian, 20, Bedford Square, London WC1N 3AU. Births, marriages and deaths should be sent to The Guardian, 20, Bedford Square, London WC1N 3AU. Births, marriages and deaths should be sent to The Guardian, 20, Bedford Square, London WC1N 3AU.

### BIRTHS

BAILEY.—On October 1, at Bristol Maternity Hospital, to BRIAN and DAVID, a daughter.  
BULLOCK.—On Wednesday, October 7, 1971, to Mr and Mrs J. Bulluck, a son.  
COHEN.—On October 10, 1971, to Mr and Mrs J. Cohen, a son.  
MOSE.—On October 5, 1971, at the Laidlaw Hospital, London, to Mr and Mrs J. Mose, a son.

### Wedding Announcements

CAIC-SPENCER.—On Saturday, October 3, at St. Andrew's Church, London, the marriage of Miss J. Caic and Mr. Spencer, both of whom are now residing in the United States.

### MARRIAGE

WITHINGTON.—On October 9, 1971, at St. Mary's Parish Church, London, the marriage of Miss J. Withington and Mr. Withington, both of whom are now residing in the United States.

### Silver Wedding

CONNAM-DAVIS.—Joe and Jane of 15 Westwood Drive, Sale, have with much pleasure celebrated their silver wedding anniversary.

### Golden Wedding

SANDERSON.—On October 12, 1921, at St. John's Church, London, the marriage of Miss J. Sanderson and Mr. Sanderson, both of whom are now residing in the United States.

### DEATHS

ANLEY.—On October 10, 1971, at his home, 10, St. John's Church, London, the death of Mr. Anley, aged 78.

COOGLA.—On October 9, 1971, at his home, 10, St. John's Church, London, the death of Mr. Coogla, aged 78.

PERCIVAL.—On October 10, 1971, at his home, 10, St. John's Church, London, the death of Mr. Percival, aged 78.

JACKSON.—On October 10, 1971, at his home, 10, St. John's Church, London, the death of Mr. Jackson, aged 78.

AGATE.—On October 10, 1971, at his home, 10, St. John's Church, London, the death of Mr. Agate, aged 78.

SANDERSON.—On October 10, 1971, at his home, 10, St. John's Church, London, the death of Mr. Sanderson, aged 78.

## PERSONAL

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## Mercy role for Japan

Tokyo, October 11

The Japanese Defence Minister today hinted at the possibility of military personnel being sent overseas for humanitarian purposes, including disaster relief.

The Minister, Mr Naomoto, stressed that it was his own personal view, but suggested that at some future date Japanese forces could be used in non-military and non-combat roles overseas.

Since the Second World War Japanese officials have ruled out any role for their troops outside Japan, because of fears overseas of a revival of Japanese militarism. Legislation at present prevents any military personnel being sent outside the country even for humanitarian purposes.

Mr Nishimura restated Government policy that "Japan has no intention whatsoever,

today or in the future, of making a direct military contribution toward the settlement of armed conflicts in Asia."

In place of such a contribution, however, Japan will continue to work for the stability of Asia through economic, technical and other non-military assistance that will more than offset the lack of military contribution.

Mr Nishimura said Japan believed it was both necessary and possible that Japan, the United States, the Soviet Union, and China whatever their differences might be — should cooperate and work together for the ultimate peace and stability of the Asian-Pacific region.

Japan hoped such a cooperative venture would be supported and helped by Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and other Pacific nations, as well as

Singapore and other South-east Asian nations.

The Minister added, in answer to a question, that it would be meaningless for Japan to possess nuclear weapons, even if the American nuclear umbrella was removed. Nevertheless, he had complete faith that the American commitment would remain.—Reuter.

Our Correspondent adds from The Hague:

The Dutch Government is under great pressure by a group of religious and political leaders to stop all aid to Pakistan so long as Pakistan's Government refuses to seek a solution of the East Pakistani problem in keeping with the will of the East Pakistanis.

In a statement today the Government was also urged to increase financial aid to East Pakistani refugees in India.

### Troops guard canal line

Troops of the Panama National Guard patrolled the canal zone limit line yesterday as Panama observed the third anniversary of General Torrijos's rule.

## TV 'summit' that nearly was

By MALCOLM DEAN

The world just missed seeing a historic Kennedy-Khrushchev debate with each other on television in 1962 according to Mr Pierre Salinger, who was President Kennedy's press secretary.

In an interview on Tyne Tees television last night, he said that a series of efforts had been launched in late 1961 to improve the exchange of information between the United States and the Soviet Union.

"Investia," the Soviet newspaper, had run the first full interview with an American President to appear without cuts in the Soviet press. Soviet newsmen in America and American newsmen in the Soviet Union were allowed more freedom.

"We had even got to the point in January 1962 when we

had negotiated a television debate between Mr Kennedy and Mr Khrushchev. If such a debate had taken place, it would have been immensely valuable for the world."

Mr Salinger did not explain why the debate was cancelled. His interview was recorded 10 days ago, and he was no longer available to comment last night having left the country some days ago.

What seems certain is that the debate had gone ahead, it would have drawn an audience even larger than a world heavyweight championship. Many commentators believe it was Kennedy's success in his debates with Richard Nixon in 1960 that was one of the key elements in his victory.

In his interview Mr Salinger returned to the familiar themes of the isolation of the Presidency, and the tendency of the media to take too much notice of opinion polls. Both themes run through his new novel, "For the Eyes of the President Only."

Asked how a civil servant could morally defend remaining in the government when totally opposed to the Government's policies, he replied: "Do they stay within the Government and try to change the policy? Do they quietly disappear into the night and maybe become a professor at Harvard? Or do they get out and rock the boat?"

Mr Salinger suggested that if everybody who was opposed to a President's policy left the

Government "you leave the President with nobody around him except those who agree with him—which means in the long run be worse for the course of the country than leaving."

"The second part of that is that once you have left the Government while you make an initial splash in coming out against the President's policy, you may soon disappear from sight completely."

He thought a classical example of this was Leon Panetta, the head of the Civil Rights division of the Justice Department, who left the Government because he thought the Nixon Administration was not doing enough for civil rights. "He lasted in the press for about three days," added Mr Salinger.

هكذا من الناحية



## HOME NEWS

## Sir Keith welcomes plan for community takeover in NHS

By JOHN WINDSOR

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary for Social Services, yesterday welcomed a report which suggests that hospitals should have lower financial priority than community services. This community approach, which Sir Keith is known to favour, would

## Grocers fail the sales

Any men do the shop because they are shy, that, yes, it is possible, says the present surveying money.

A Birmingham grocer says: "IT SEEMS, as spenders pay increases on instead of passing on money to their wives, are beginning to check their wives' spending and they are in these inflationary times to allow the proportion of income spent on food to be maintained."

Mr. Hargrove, a grocer, says: "QUOTES COME from a 10 per cent of the neighbourhood grocers under the banner of one of the 'big suppliers of independent'."

Mr. Hargrove, a grocer, says: "The discovery that a young mother killed her baby in 1969 was made only this year, when she admitted pressing a pillow over the head of another of her three children, Mr. Paul Chadd, prosecuting, said at Bristol Assizes yesterday."

The mother, Mrs. Jean Parkhouse (26), of Longfield Estate, Starcross, Devon, was ordered by Mr. Justice Lawson to be detained in a hospital.

She admitted the infanticide of her baby, John, in March, 1969, two charges of assault causing bodily harm on her daughter, Linda, last year, and causing grievous bodily harm with intent to her third child, Raymond, last July.

Last July, said Mr. Chadd, she was living at Starcross with her husband and son, Raymond, who was about 5. Linda was in Council. After Mrs. Parkhouse told a neighbour that she had killed Raymond, the child was found underneath pillows with his face in the mattress. Raymond recovered, and Mrs. Parkhouse was persuaded by a mental health worker to go into hospital.

"No one seems to have reported this to the police," said Mr. Chadd.

turn the health service upside down if implemented. He and the Secretary of State for Wales, Mr. Peter Thomas, say in a joint foreword to "The Organisation of Group Practice," a report by a sub-committee of the Government-aided Standing Medical Advisory Committee.

"We regard the report as a valuable contribution towards current thinking about general practice and its place in the health service as a whole."

The report says that the maximum amount of work should be handled in the community and as little as possible in hospital. It anticipates a health service based on general practitioners working in group practices of five or six doctors together with nurses, social workers, and secretarial staff. This would be more effective and cheaper than a hospital-based service.

Health centres, each responsible for about 15,000 people, would be administered by community physicians who have already been mentioned in Green Papers. Each unit would include a health visitor, and a home nurse. Social workers would be attached to group practice to reduce any artificial division between social and medical aspects of the work.

"There is no doubt that in terms of value for money spent on the capital of the community health services will provide a greater return from which more people will benefit than a similar amount of money devoted to the hospital services," the report says.

Chiropractic and physiotherapy services could also be linked to the group practices, but pathology and radiology facilities were best concentrated at the district general hospital. Specialist consultations at group practice centres should be tried on an experimental basis. Pharmacies could be installed in the same premises.

The Government paved the way for the devolution of community services with its proposal for a two-tier health service in a Green Paper in May. There would be about 15 regional authorities allocating resources to area authorities employing community physicians. The present structure of hospital management would disappear.

Yesterday's report says that community and hospital-based medical services should be interdependent. "The aim should be to care for people at home when they are ill unless the specialist services within the hospital are necessary," it adds.

The development of the district general hospital is likely to intensify the difficulties associated with removing some patients, particularly the elderly, to hospital. At present, substantial numbers of patients were "inappropriately" using costly hospital services.

Nurses at the health centres would be trained not only in traditional nursing care outside the hospital, but in delegated work as agents of the doctor, domiciliary midwifery, preventive medical care, health education, and "medico-social work of a limited nature."

The health centre building programme should be speeded up, it says. At its present rate, by 1975 only 12.5 per cent of general practitioners would be able to practise from centres.

"The Organisation of Group Practice," Department of Health and Social Security, Welsh Office: Stationery Office, 65p.

## Mother killed baby

The discovery that a young mother killed her baby in 1969 was made only this year, when she admitted pressing a pillow over the head of another of her three children, Mr. Paul Chadd, prosecuting, said at Bristol Assizes yesterday.

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"No one seems to have reported this to the police," said Mr. Chadd.

## Sewell: another remand

Frederick Joseph Sewell (38), car dealer, of no fixed address, was further remanded in police custody until October 15 in Blackpool yesterday charged with the murder of Superintendent Gerald Richardson on August 23.

When Sewell, who was bearded, and wore a dark pin-striped suit with a light grey open-neck shirt, was asked by the clerk if he agreed to the remand in police cells, he replied: "I would prefer to go to Rishley (prison) because I cannot have wash where I am, but it doesn't matter."

The clerk asked: "You are not unduly disturbed about it?" Sewell replied "No." Told by the chairman he would be remanded to police cells, Sewell replied: "Thank you very much."

He arrived 13 minutes before the case began in a plain car escorted by police cars. He was handcuffed to a detective and had a blanket covering his head as he was escorted into the building.

Panayiotis Panayiotou (25), a Cypriot tailor and presser, of Burnham Road, Holloway, London, was also remanded until October 15, accused of assisting Sewell by providing him with accommodation with intent to impede his arrest.



The actress Margaret Tyack adjusting a replacement wig which has been fitted to the funeral effigy of Queen Anne (1665-1714) in Westminster Abbey. Miss Tyack played the Queen in the BBC serial, "The First Churchills"

## GIs get deserter guide

A HANDBOOK for American deserters was published in Britain yesterday offering up-to-date advice on legal risks, safeguards, and loopholes in the United States and in countries where GIs might seek haven.

Sweden, predictably, emerges as the country most likely to offer safe harbour with France coming second. The book comes second. The book comes second. The book comes second.

Mr. Prasad estimates that there are 500 deserters living openly in Sweden, and 200 in France. Only a handful are living openly elsewhere in Europe, though countries such as Holland and Denmark might have 100 or so deserters living under cover. At a rough guess, he said yesterday, Britain might have 50 or so, though the handbook makes it clear that Britain is a jumping-off point for a substantial number of deserters on their way to France or Sweden.

The book sets out the legal position in nine major countries, and has notes on a further eight, as well as charting the legal position under American law.

"Before 1952 Britain had a tradition of hospitality towards political refugees, regardless of their country of origin," the book says, "and death with aliens in accordance with British law only, without reference to international agreements."

"With the passage of the Visiting Forces Act in 1952, the position has changed. In addition to the basis of the NATO Agreement, the Visiting Forces Act provides another legal basis for the handing over of United States military personnel in the UK to the US military authorities."

Education absorbed 6.2 per cent of the United Kingdom gross national product in 1969, compared with 4.1 per cent 10 years ago. Spending was £2,157 millions against £811 millions in 1959.

According to figures published by the Department of Education, the school population is now more than 9,721 million. This total will reach 10 million this year and will rise to 11 million when the effect of raising the school-leaving age is felt in 1974.

Of the 716,000 school-leavers in 1969-70, 24 per cent had a minimum of five "O" levels or one "A" level, compared with 22 per cent of the 1965-6 total. Those from assisted schools had enjoyed a pupil-teacher ratio of 16 to one. In state schools, the ratio was nearly 23 to one.

(Education Statistics for the United Kingdom, 1969, Stationery Office, 1971, £1.50.) "Wasting another year," page 10

## 2-1 vote against joining Market in big poll

A referendum in the Middlesbrough West parliamentary constituency has voted by a two-to-one margin against Britain joining the Common Market, it was announced yesterday.

The poll, which was sponsored by the Keep Britain Out Campaign, was organised by an independent committee of Labour and Conservative councillors and trade unionists.

More than 27,000 voters took part in the poll and 19,256 voted against entry. Only 8,483 voted in favour of joining.

Mr. John Sutcliffe, the constituency's Conservative MP, said the result had strengthened his decision to vote against his party in Parliament.

By our own Reporter He said: "I believe the poll is an accurate reflection of national opinion. It strengthens my conviction that I should vote against entry to the Common Market."

"The referendum was completely impartial and in fact there was a majority of pro-European supporters on the independent committee which ran it. We have had both pro and anti-market speakers on Teesside and so this is the best chance that the public have had anywhere to assess the merits and demerits of entry."

Mr. Enoch Powell asked British businessmen last night to consider one question before making up their minds about Common Market entry. "Will France, Germany, and Italy make better laws for British trade and industry than the British Government and Parliament?"

Common Market entry was a "political question," said Mr. Powell, who was speaking at the diamond jubilee dinner of the Institute of Marketing in Birmingham. The EEC was a political institution and, if it survived at all, must become increasingly so in practice.

The British businessman was being asked to enter a politically regulated economic and trading zone, over whose politics he will have no control.

## Sister tanker failed to get explosion call

By DAVID FAIRHALL, Shipping Correspondent

The 205,000-ton Shell tanker Mactra, which exploded at sea in December, 1969, never received a radio message warning her about the explosion which had just sunk her sister ship, Marpassa.

This was disclosed yesterday by Mr. Barry Sheen, QC, representing the Department of Trade and Industry, at the official inquiry in London into the second disaster.

He said that the message, emphasising the need to follow instructions about ventilating tanks while they were being cleaned, had been broadcast by Cape Town radio. It was received by other Shell tankers, but not by the Mactra.

Two men were killed by the explosion, and within days a third tanker—a 200,000 tonner on charter to BP which, like the two Shell vessels, was cleaning her empty tanks—had blown up off the West African coast.

Hence the importance of the present inquiry. For the first time since the investigation into the loss of the Titanic, a High Court judge, Mr. Justice Brandon, is sitting as a Wreck Commissioner.

Mr. Sheen told the inquiry that if the evidence showed that one of the Mactra's tanks was the seat of the explosion, the next question was: "Why was there an explosive mixture in the tank?"

Obviously, the tank had not been adequately ventilated. The explosions showed that something was seriously wrong in controlling the tank atmosphere, in a state which was thought to be well below the explosive level.

In the Department's view, the installation of an inert gas system should be seriously considered by all tanker operators. It invited the court to recommend that there should be severe restrictions on the area of deck openings for tank sounding and gas monitoring, so as to achieve a completely closed tank during the washing process, when an electrically charged water mist was formed.

Some method of skimming oil from ballast water before pumping out was also required.

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## ARRESTED!



(Omega workers distributing relief inside Bangla Dosh during September 1971)

## -FOR THE WILL TO ACT

LAST WEEK TWO MEMBERS OF OPERATION OMEGA, the non-violent action mission, were arrested inside Bangla Dosh while taking relief to needy people.

ELEVEN British and American Omega workers have been arrested since August, for trying to break the Pakistan blockade on independent aid to famine-stricken people and for trying to arouse the world to positive action.

Four other missions have been carried out in areas threatened by starvation, but not controlled by the Pakistan army. Food, medicines and clothing were successfully distributed to people from about a hundred villages and hamlets.

OPERATION OMEGA believes it doesn't need permission to help the helpless. And that Pakistan, since its ruthless invasion of March 25th, has no moral authority over the people of Bangla Dosh. The army has already used relief food and vehicles for its own purposes.

OMEGA does believe that, as Leslie Kirkley, Director of Oxfam, said in a letter to the Guardian last Saturday:

"The suffering millions involved are not helped by talk of a political settlement. It is time for us to mobilise the vital element... the WILL to act."

OMEGA HAS THE WILL AND IS ACTING. But much else remains to be done. WE NEED MORE VOLUNTEERS AND MONEY. Three further missions will cost £1,500. Please cut out this slip and send it to us today.

I can help Omega as a:

VOLUNTEER ☐

LOCAL CAMPAIGNER ☐

I enclose £..... to help Omega

get into Bangla Dosh

Name .....

Address .....

..... Tel. ....

PLEASE SEND THIS SLIP TO OPERATION OMEGA, 3 Caledonian Road, London N.1.

Tel.: 01-837 3860 or 01-837 9794

Cut out.....

DECLARATION TO YAHYA KHAN

I/We demand the release of the Omega workers jailed by Pakistan. The Pakistan Government must no longer prevent independent relief distribution.

Signature(s) .....

Address .....

## Sir Cyril Burt—scholar and psychologist

Cyril Lodowic Burt, for 20 years Professor of Psychology at London University, died at the age of 88. He was a psychologist to be employed by a local education authority in Britain, being cited by the London County Council in 1913.

Cyril was born in London in 1893. From his father, at that time a house physician at Westminster Hospital, later a general practitioner in the Warwick Village of Salford, he inherited a love of classical studies as well as an interest in physiology and medicine. From his mother, who was Welsh, and her father, an artist, he learnt to play art, music and literature, and throughout his life he maintained a keen interest in psychological aspects.

At Christ's Hospital, his classical education at Eton, and his studies at the University of London, he was a brilliant student. He was a member of the British Psychological Society in 1922, and a classical scholar at Jesus College, Oxford. Oxford he met William Osborn, whose influence continued his future career. He continued his studies at Eton under Knap, whose ideas into aesthetics and higher processes of thought he inherited from Sir Charles

Sherrington's department at the University of Liverpool (1909-12) and with Charles S. Myers at the Psychological Laboratory in Cambridge (1912-13), he was appointed (part-time) psychologist to the London County Council (Education Department) from 1913 to 1932. During the First World War he was employed by the Ministry of Munitions. In 1919 he became head of the vocational guidance section of the newly formed National Institute of Industrial Psychology, and from 1924 to

the subsequent establishment of child guidance clinics. He was knighted in 1946.

His earliest publications dealt with problems of mental inheritance and the mental differences between the sexes. From the outset, too, he saw the great importance of understanding the social background of the children he investigated. At Liverpool he lived in the Nile Street Settlement (where the warden was the future Lord Woolton) and in London he managed to get himself accepted as a bona fide member of a criminal gang among whom he was known as "Charlie the Person."

His best known publications, "Mental and Scholastic Tests," "The Young Delinquent," "The Sub-normal Mind," "The Backward Child," bear witness to his casual scholarship. His most profound theoretical work is "The Factors of the Mind."

Sir Cyril was a man of extraordinary intellectual capacity. As a mental anatomist he was unsurpassed. In his generation of psychologists in this country, he was the most gifted. He excelled not so much in creative ideas as in the versatility, amount, and astonishing exactitude of his work.

## OBITUARY

1931 he was also Professor of Education in the University of London. In 1931 he was appointed Professor of Psychology at University College, London, and remained there until he retired in 1950.

He was president of the Psychological Section of the British Association in 1923, of the British Psychological Society in 1942, and a psychological consultant to the Civil Service Commission. During the 1939-45 war, Service psychologists found his technical advice invaluable. His classical pioneer researches into delinquency were largely instrumental in leading to the formation of the Child Guidance Council, and to



## Ex-mayor has sentence cut after petition

A petition signed by 600 people in the Battersea area of London yesterday helped to win a one-third reduction in the six-year sentence on Battersea's former mayor, Sidney Frederick Charles Sporie. Sporie (49), was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court in March for corruption over council housing projects.

He was chairman of the housing committee of the London borough of Wandsworth, with which Battersea was merged. The Court of Appeal refused Sporie's appeal against conviction. Sporie, of Peabody Buildings, St John's Hill, Battersea—leave to appeal against conviction.

Peter George Day (41), a construction engineer, of Spinney Lane, Alconbury, Huntingdonshire, had his 18-month sentence reduced to 12 months. He was refused leave to appeal against his conviction of corruptly offering Sporie £500 in connection with the employment of a building company on a £54 millions council housing project.

The court quashed the conviction of Andrews Weatherfool Ltd., of corruptly offering emoluments to Sporie in connection with their employment on council housing work. The company had been fined £10,000 with £3,000 costs.

Mr Justice Eveleigh said that the jury had not been properly directed by the trial judge on the question of who was responsible in the company for the act of corruption.

Mr Justice Eveleigh sitting with Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, and Mr Justice Donaldson, said that Sporie's conviction of agreeing to receive emoluments from Thomas Daniel Smith should stand, notwithstanding that Smith was later acquitted of offering those emoluments at a separate trial.

The judge also said that Sporie's conviction of agreeing to receive emoluments from Andrews Weatherfool for favouring them in council work should stand, in spite of the quashing of the company's conviction.

The judge said that the quashing of the conviction in no way affected the question of whether

Sporie agreed to accept the emolument.

Sporie had also contended that his conviction of agreeing to receive emoluments from Smith for favouring Smith's company, Fleet Press Services Ltd, should be quashed, because Smith was acquitted at a separate trial.

The judge said: "As long as it is possible for persons concerned in a single offence to be tried separately, it is inevitable that the verdicts returned by the two juries will on occasion appear to be inconsistent with one another."

The result produced by such inconsistency was unsatisfactory but the Appeal Court "must have regard to the unsatisfactory character of a guilty verdict, rather than an unsatisfactory result of the two trials as a whole."

On those questions, the court said that a point of law of general public importance arose. But, Lord Widgery said, the court would not grant Sporie leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

Mr John Hazan, QC, urging a reduction in Sporie's sentence, presented a petition signed by more than 600 people in Wandsworth and Battersea.

He said the petitioners submitted that "insufficient consideration has been given to the great amount of good this man has done for the community in the field of housing, and they appeal for clemency."

Mr Hazan said that thousands of people in the borough were grateful to Sporie, who had transformed slums into blocks of flats. Mr Hazan said that the disgrace of Sporie's conviction had completely ruined him.

## MP cleared of slander allegation

Mr Leo Abse, Labour MP for Pontypool, was cleared by a High Court judge yesterday of an allegation that he had slandered an insurance claims assessor.

Mr Gerald Charles David Wheeler, of Neville Street, South Kensington, was ordered to pay the costs of the three-day hearing. He conducted his own case.

Mr Justice Browne said he was satisfied that Mr Abse did not say the words complained of. Mr Wheeler, who now works for a Lloyd's syndicate, alleged that Mr Abse had slandered him in remarks to two journalists concerning claims assessors.

Mr Abse, he said, had wrongly stated that Mr Wheeler had advised an accident claimant to accept a £10 settlement offer when solicitors later got £75.

## Objectors to census are fined

Two men were each fined £5 at Hendon yesterday for failing to complete their census forms. They pleaded guilty. Joseph Minner, of Goldsmith Court, Green Lane, Edgware, told a census officer: "It's a matter of principle."

James Nall, of Colindale Avenue, Colindale, said he was technically guilty but he considered himself guiltless.

Mr Nall described the summons as "frivolous" and said he had not answered questions which he thought might subsequently be used for political interference, or by the police.

A Manchester University lecturer, John Fitzhenry, who admitted refusing to complete his census form, was fined £20 at Middleton, Lancashire, yesterday and ordered to pay £10 costs.



Lord George-Brown selling "body shirts" yesterday at Selfridge's, the London store. It was a sales promotion enterprise by Conrtauld's, the firm which makes the shirts and employs the former Foreign Secretary as a consultant

## Tories 'wonder party'

LORD BUTLER yesterday described the Conservative Party's survival as "a political wonder." Writing in the autumn 1971 Swinton Journal (18p), and on the eve of the Conservative Party conference, he says: "The Conservative Party is the one which has lasted — from the early seventeenth century to the present time."

"Its survival has been a political wonder: the great Whig Party, which became the even greater Liberal Party, has vanished — the Liberals have now only six seats in the House of Commons. Of the survival capacity of the Labour Party, a Conservative may be entitled to say it is too early to judge."

Lord Butler contends that the Conservative Party's secret lies in its attitude to change. "It is perhaps the very generalised feeling that we are the national party that has given us our strongest claims on the affections and support of our fellow countrymen," he adds.

He examines the Conservative attitude to reform from Pitt and Peel to Mr Heath and says: "... the fact that Mr Heath has announced a 'quiet revolution', and made clear his intention of putting it through, has shocked and even scared people who think of the Conservative Party as a rather dozy animal always slow to act."

Swinton Journal, published quarterly by Swinton Conservative College, Masham, near Rippon, Yorkshire.

## Channel choice

Independent Television had 56 per cent of viewing audiences in September, according to the Joint Industry Committee for Television Viewing Research. The BBC-1 share was 39 per cent and BBC-2 is 5 per cent.

## Move to simplify legal redress for citizens

New ways for the citizen to challenge in the High Court decisions affecting him made by a vast number of administrative authorities and tribunals are proposed today by the Law Commission.

Present complex and restrictive means of redress would be largely replaced by a single remedy—an "application for review" by the High Court.

The court would be able to make orders quashing decisions, or enjoining the administrative authority from acting illegally, or commanding it to act where it was under a duty to do so.

or declaring the particular administrative action to be invalid. The proposed powers would be against decisions made by local authorities, Government departments, Ministers, and administrative tribunals, and possibly universities, professional organisations, and domestic tribunals, such as disciplinary bodies.

The proposals are made in the Law Commission's working paper on remedies in administrative law, published today. The commission is inviting criticism and comment before formulating final proposals for the Lord Chancellor.

The commission emphasises that the primary object is not to assert private rights, but to have illegal public action and orders controlled by the courts.

It says there is a strong argument for allowing the remedy to apply to domestic tribunals and professional associations, citing a 1966 High Court case in which a Jockey Club decision was challenged.

The commission also sees no reason why the new orders should not be obtainable against the Crown or Crown servants where they act, or threaten to act, illegally.

## ITN pays detective damages for libel

By our Correspondent

A police officer in South-east London is to receive damages for an allegation in the television "News at Ten," which might have been considered to refer to him.

Detective Chief Inspector Alan Ernest Ford had sued Independent Television News Ltd., alleging libel. His counsel, Mr Alan Suckling, told Mr Justice Melford Stevenson in the High Court yesterday that in April 1970, he had been the only detective inspector attached to Lewisham police station.

On April 30, 1970, ITN announced that certain Metropolitan Police detectives, including a detective inspector from Lewisham, had been suspended from duty because of allegations involving corruption and demanding money from criminals.

In fact, the detective inspector suspended was not from Lewisham police station, and no allegations of corruption had been made against Mr Ford.

"However," Mr Suckling said, "a considerable number of

people who saw "News at Ten" understood the allegations to refer to him, and he was forced to bring this action to clear his name."

The defendants had paid a suitable sum into court. Counsel for the defendants, Mr Anthony Hoolahan, told the judge that ITN's broadcast was based on a statement issued from Scotland Yard, which named the officers suspended and indicated the Metropolitan Police areas, designated by letters of the alphabet, in which they worked.

In order to give viewers an idea of the areas in question, ITN described the relevant Metropolitan Police division, P division, as Lewisham, since they understood P division to be largely coterminous with the London Borough of Lewisham.

It did not occur to them that a viewer might assume that Lewisham meant Lewisham police station. As soon as it was drawn to their attention that this assumption might be made, they broadcast a clarifying statement.

## Father's protest at sex book

A PROBATION OFFICER is to send an education committee's sex instruction booklet to the Attorney-General for consideration of a possible prosecution after a father's complaint that some paragraphs "encourage homosexuality."

The booklet — "Scheme of Education in Personal Relationships," published by the Exeter Education Authority — has been criticised by Mr Kenneth Kavanagh, aged 39, a senior probation officer at Bedford. "I shall be drawing the Attorney-General's attention to paragraphs which could possibly be interpreted as encouraging homosexual acts which are against the law," he said yesterday.

Mr Colin Knappman, a Post Office engineer of Exeter, is keeping his daughters aged 10 and eight, at home from school as a protest.

Mr Knappman also claims that certain paragraphs encourage homosexuality.

## Human guinea pig allegation out of date

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

A doctor who alleged that experiments on patients were being carried out at two London hospitals admitted last night that his evidence for these charges was more than two years old. The British Medical Association described the accusations as "useless" and "out of date."

Dr Maurice Pappworth, the Harley Street physician who made the allegations about "human guinea pigs" in a BBC broadcast on Sunday, said last night: "I have no proof at all covering the past two years—but I do have very good reason to believe what I say is true."

Dr Pappworth also refused to place what proof he has before medical organisations or the Department of Health. "It is not up to me to start an official inquiry. That is the responsibility of the organisations concerned with medical ethics," he said.

In Sunday's radio programme, the doctor said patients dying of cancer at Hammersmith Hospital and the Royal Free Hospital had often been used for experimental work on liver disorders.

Both hospitals yesterday denied the charges. "These allegations are without foundation, do great harm to the public service, and give a monstrous false impression of the devotion and skill given by doctors in Hammersmith Hospital to the service of the patients in their charge," the chairman of Hammersmith Hospital, Lord Cottlesloe, said.

Mr W. E. Bardgett, secretary of the Royal Free Hospital, said his hospital "refuted completely" Dr Pappworth's allegations. "They are just not true," Dr Derek Stevenson, secretary of the BMA, said. "Allegations of this kind without evidence are useless, and the ethical committee of the BMA has received neither complaint nor evidence."

Dr Stevenson said the BMA had given full support to the declaration of ethics in human experiments published by the World Medical Association in 1964. This included the rule that doctors conducting experiments should first obtain the patient's consent, preferably in writing.

Dr Pappworth said he had "documented fully" his allegations in a book written some four years ago. "That book covers a period from about 1964 and 1965. But very often there is a long delay between experiments taking place and the proof coming out. That is why I have no proof for the past two years or so."

The General Medical Council, the body which investigates professional misconduct in the medical profession, would not comment yesterday. "We have called for a transcript of Dr Pappworth's broadcast. We can say nothing more at the moment," the GMC said.

Dr Pappworth said he had been appearing in court on his trial before him. The judge told him that if he did not, he would keep quiet. When Wyn explained they had been prevented from appearing in court on the judge said he understood that. He told them that they were not present on the assize had lost a day there was no longer time the case to be heard there.

During interruptions from public seats, a man, Mr Davies, of Wrexham, ordered by the judge to be silent, told him that if he did not, he would keep quiet. When Wyn explained they had been prevented from appearing in court on the judge said he understood that. He told them that they were not present on the assize had lost a day there was no longer time the case to be heard there.

Order against two solicitors

Two solicitors were ordered to be struck off the roll of solicitors by the disciplinary committee of the Law Society yesterday. They are Mr North Russell Cowan, of 11 Place, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Mr Michael David Millican, of 11 Place, Newcastle upon Tyne. Both were found to have clients' money for their purposes.

The order against Mr Cowan has been suspended pending bearing of his appeal. Millican has 14 days in which to appeal.

Writer's will

Mr Anthony Berkeley Cox, who wrote detective stories as Anthony Berkeley and Francis Iles, left £196,917 gross, £178,035 net (duty £18,815), in his will published yesterday. He died on March 9, aged 77.

# BOAC presents: How to go half-way round the world without going right round the bend

1. Go aboard BOAC 747. Note incredible amount of space. Wide seats. More legroom. Broad gangways. High ceiling. Huge overhead lockers that get luggage from under feet.

2. Recline your seat. Move adjustable headrest to most comfortable position and don headphones. Tune in to one of 3 stereo and 4 mono channels of restful music.\*

3. While cruising over the Middle East, settle back and enjoy a good film\*—like "When Eight Bells Toll" or "Milligan's Million". Later liven up the Hong Kong-to-Darwin hop with another—like "The Million Dollar Duck", or Julie Chen in "The Go-Between".



هكذا من الأفضل

## A castle for shirtsleeves

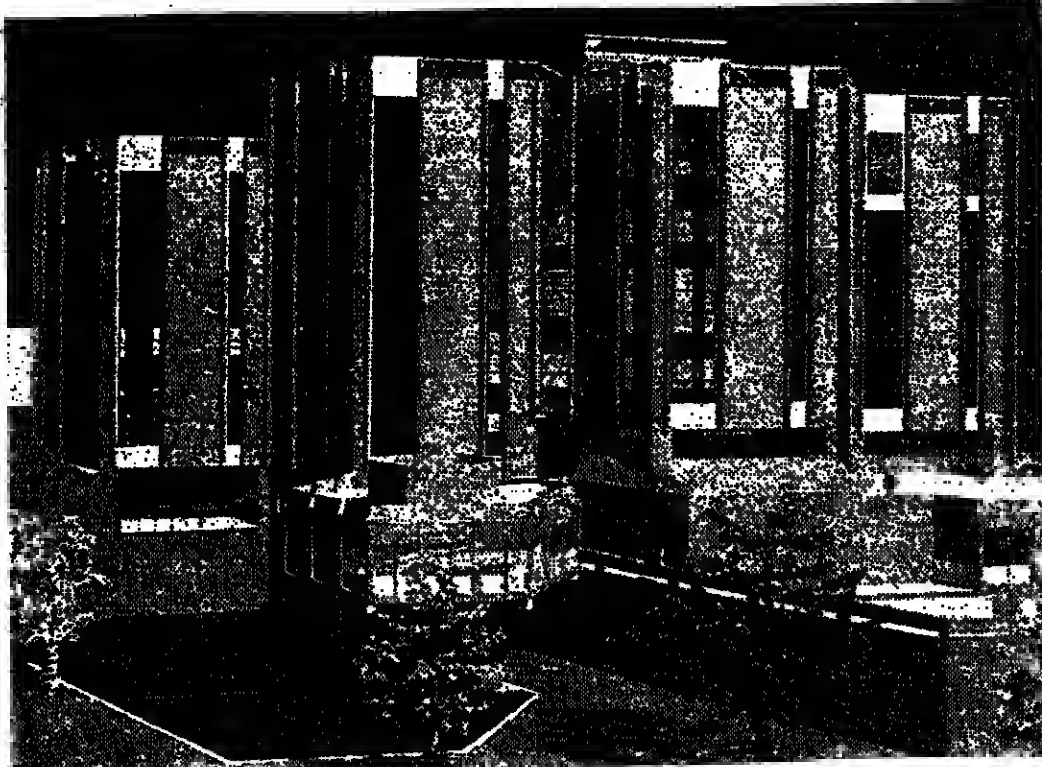
By JUDY HILLMAN,  
Planning Correspondent

THE SHAPE of local government reform may still be obscure but Reading County Borough intends to bow out with panache, and complete its £2 millions civic office complex—long desired and a long time in the planning pipeline. Since the building requires Government loan sanction, there will presumably be bureaucratic occupants when the great changeover comes. However, the design does cater for possible commercial letting should there, by any chance, be some unexpected redundancy in the world of county and town halls.

The model of the scheme looks like a fortress or castle. But the architects, Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall, and Partners, who are exceedingly aware that this is scarcely the image today's officially friendly and participating bureaucracy desires, have now disposed of the battlements, and softened the facade.

Inside, the building is pretty unusual with hexagonal shaped open-plan office areas ranging in a continuing gradually rising spiral round a central hexagon with the normal quota of lifts and a paper pattern—a vertical press-button automatic delivery system.

The linked hexagons, each one stepped about 4ft higher than its predecessor, will cope for easy departmental expansion (or contraction) since groups of administrators or clerks can flow into the next stage and push existing occupants on up the spiral. Apparently even the social workers have been convinced



A model of Reading's proposed civic offices

of the virtues of open plan and Mr Henry Tee, Reading's chief executive, envisages a shirt-sleeve atmosphere. With or without their jackets, the employees will provide an essential energy source for the heating system, which also draws on the light-

ing and any sunshine. Only in times of abnormal cold will there be any call on outside aid, so running costs should be reduced. Obviously, such a system requires smaller window areas than the over-prevalent office box-house.

## City men deny charges

The trial of two City businessmen on charges said to involve about £12 millions is to open at the High Court in London today, and is expected to last until about Christmas.

The prosecution would allege that banks were defrauded by forged documents relating to the import and export of chemicals. Mr Eric Myers, QC, for Ellis Esler Seilhon (58), of Fairfax Road, Hampstead, London, said at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Seilhon and Elias Fahimlan (39), of Bishop's Avenue, Hampstead, pleaded not guilty yesterday to all charges against them.

Mr Myers told Judge Stanley Price that it was alleged by the prosecution that over a period of several years the two accused defrauded two well-known banks of a total of about £12 millions. The actual deficit was probably not more than a couple of million pounds, he said.

The documents ran into thousands and required a low-loading truck to transport them, said Mr Myers. He asked for a two to three-week adjournment to give the defence more time to prepare its case.

Mr Michael Gorkery, prosecuting, said the case involved something like £12 millions and opposed the application for an adjournment. The judge ruled that the case should open in the High Court today as an Old Bailey case. He excused nine potential jurors when he told them that the trial could last until Christmas.

## Full-time Tory head proposed

BY OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

A move to provide the Conservative Party with a full-time chairman, paid £3,500 a year, is made today by the Bow Group in a leading article in its journal, "Crossbow".

Mr Christopher Bland, chairman of the Bow Group, said he believed this proposal would be supported by a number of Tories and would be discussed informally during the party conference starting tomorrow.

The present chairman is Mr Peter Thomas, MP for Hendon South, Secretary of State for Wales, and a Cabinet Minister. "Crossbow" argues that to add the duties of chairman to those of a senior politician or administrator is unreasonable.

"Crossbow" says the post has been held in the past by some of the most distinguished members of the party. If it was to attract a similar degree of talent in the future, and no longer to be combined with any other office, it should be a full-time post, probably at £3,500—the same rate as that of a Secretary of State.

It also suggests that the two

## Some car cleaners a wash-out

An Automobile Association team tested six types of car-wash, and discovered that the best produced an 85 per cent clean car. With one, the car "came out of the wash dirtier than it went in."

The reports, published in the AA's magazine "Drive," say that Mr Andrew Raitton, a director of one of the biggest car-wash chains, estimates that of 25 brands of equipment, only 12 do a worthwhile job.

Mr Raitton thinks "about 98 per cent of customers are satisfied, although the AA receives about 100 complaints a year from motorists dissatisfied with washers. This is a tiny figure in relation to the 24 million car washes performed by garage machines a year."

Wrongly-adjusted brushes and detergent are the main culprits. The AA's chief engineer, Mr Marcus Jacobson, says: "Provided a machine is properly adjusted, a car's paintwork should not suffer. But it is unwise to put any car less than three months old, or one recently sprayed, through an automatic wash."

## Founder's day

Yesterday was the 150th anniversary of the birth of Sir George Williams, founder of the YMCA. It was not, as stated in a news agency report, the 150th anniversary of the YMCA, which was founded in 1844.

## Search for disabled

One thousand volunteers plan to deliver leaflets to every one of the 97,000 households in the London borough of Ealing in an attempt to identify the disabled and chronically sick people eligible for help under a law passed last year.

Mr Nicolas Stacey, director of social services in the borough, estimates that as many as 9,000 people will be eligible for a telephone, additional heating, or some other form of assistance.

The volunteers are being organised by Outset, a voluntary organisation started last year. Among those consulted about the project was Mr Alf Morris, the MP, who introduced the legislation.

## Inflation 'will slice £36 out of pensions'

By MALCOLM DEAN

The campaign for an annual review of pensions gathered momentum yesterday with the publication of a 43-page report which shows, among other things, that pensioners will lose £36 in the next two years through inflation.

"A two-yearly review can only restore the purchasing power of the pension retrospectively and is never backed. One wonders how many trade unions or staff associations would tolerate cost of living settlements 21 months out of date and taking six months to implement," states the report, prepared by Age Concern, the new code name for the National Old People's Welfare Council.

Last month's £1 "increase" in pensions restored the pension to 19 above its 1969 value. By Christmas, the 19p will be gone. After that, the new £6 pensions will drop further and further below the 1969 level.

In the recent White Paper on pensions, the Government committed itself to two-yearly reviews of pensions after 1975. Age Concern, which receives a considerable part of its income from the Government, remains uninhibited in its criticism of this policy.

"It is quite clear that an annual review of the pension is essential," the report says. "Sir Keith Joseph's paper makes little mention of today's old people. For them—and for those retiring between now and 1975, when the new scheme comes into operation—the White Paper holds little hope of change in their situation."

"The needs of the old today are on a scale which demands a radical reallocation of resources within the community, and that reallocation the White Paper rejects."

Mr David Hobman, director of Age Concern, criticised the Government yesterday for not reconsidering the special retirement age for women. "Women live longer than men and tend to be the poorest pensioners. It is a quite unnecessary and misplaced piece of chivalry to ask them to retire earlier."

He also criticised the Government for retaining the earnings rule, which reduces the pensions of old people who continue to work after reaching retirement age.

The report estimates that

## Private eye's last case

Elizabeth Hall walked out of court yesterday with her career as a detective closed. After a jury had found her guilty of conspiracy and corruption, Miss Hall, aged 37, said: "Thank goodness it is over. It was my last job as a detective, now I look forward to resuming my university studies."

She has read psychology at London and Sussex universities, and has worked as a prison psychologist at Wormwood Scrubs.

The jury at Lincolnshire Assizes had heard of the amateurish way in which he tried to learn the secrets of producing titanium dioxide by a new process from British Titan Products of Grimsby. The firm had spent £1 million on research into the process over five years.

The court heard how she relied on a taxi driver to put her in touch with informants. Instead, the driver told his employer, who told the firm.

When an executive, Mr Philip Swinburn, arrived to meet her, it was to play her along and find out who his firm's rivals were.

Mr Justice Bristow told the all-male jury: "Besides being a rather squalid story, it is not a very clever story."

The game for Hall and the Accused Detective Agency, of Oxford Street, London, ended when the works manager eavesdropped on a telephone call from Mr Swinburn to Hall. An offer of £150 had been made for his help. The firm decided to call in Scotland Yard.

Hall, of Kendal Court, Shoot-Up Hill, Cricklewood, and the agency's principal, Peter Merken (48), of Garrett's Lane, Banstead, Surrey, had denied conspiring to get confidential information by corrupt means, and offering a bribe. After a three-day trial, Hall was fined £100 and Merken £1,500 on the first charge, and a nominal £1 each on the second.

The judge said: "Maybe people who engaged in industrial espionage do not fully appreciate that what they are doing is against the law. He told Merken: 'It has got to be marked in such a way that people will realise that this kind of conduct is criminal. It is corruption.'"

## Two men adrift rescued

Two men who drifted for 12 hours in the North Sea in a damaged catamaran were rescued off Great Yarmouth yesterday by a helicopter from the RAF station at Woodbridge, Suffolk. They were Mr Richard Hansford, aged 28, from Watton, Norfolk, and Mr Michael Panthorpe, aged 37, from Dereham, Norfolk. Their boat sank after being taken in tow by a trawler.

In a second catamaran rescue, two men and a woman were landed at Sea Houses harbour in Northumberland after being found seven miles off the coast. Mr Robert Rast, his mother, Constance, and Mr Joe Charlton, all of Newcastle upon Tyne, had drifted all night after their boat lost their sails and their engine cut out.

PARLIAMENT:  
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## Shot detective 'brave'

By our Correspondent

A statement describing the shooting of Detective Constable Ian Coward, alleged to have been made by one of the accused, was read at Oxford Assizes yesterday.

"He was not worried about the gun, he was a brave bastard," the statement said. It was alleged to have been made by Arthur William Skingle (25), who is jointly charged with Peter George Sparrow (28), both of no fixed address, with murdering Detective Constable Coward in Reading on June 27. Both pleaded not guilty.

The statement, presented by Sir Peter Rawlinson, the

Attorney-General, described the drive into Reading. "Peter (Sparrow) was driving and he was cutting up people and going potty and making mistakes. We were pulled up by a geezer who said he was a copper. He asked Peter for identification and then me."

The statement described how Skingle and Sparrow went to the detective's car, where he was talking on his radio. "The door was open, I took the revolver from my waistband and pointed it at him. I said: 'Don't move and nothing will happen. Put the radio down.'"

"He dropped one part of the radio and struck at the gun with the other bit. He tried to grab the gun with his free hand. I pulled back and pulled the trigger and shot him. I could see the bullet had hit him in the head. He still kept fighting with me. He was not worried about the gun. He was a brave bastard. I panicked and kept pulling the trigger. I know I emptied the gun into him but after that he was still fighting like a maniac. He was still trying to talk into the radio. I got it off him and ran back to the car."

The hearing was adjourned until today.

4. Practice being as nice to your stewardess as she is to you. Note repeated enquiries after your well-being. Observe civilised 'please' and 'thank you'—especially as she serves your 6 magnificent meals.

5. If still in need of relaxation, go for long walk.

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# MURDER OF THE ART SCHOOLS

A DISASTER of massive proportions is going unnoticed in the press. I'm referring to a development of major national significance, which every painter and sculptor I know has bitterly opposed since its inception; namely, the Government-decreed, and therefore forcible, absorption of nearly all the country's highest and most important colleges of art by the new polytechnics.

This dictated revolution has already created a situation which is tragic. Even if no one were to doubt the enforced marriage is turning the British art schools upside down and is the cause of profound bitterness and despair among almost everyone remotely connected with the teaching of fine art in particular. The brilliant success of the British art schools during the past ten years is not a matter of opinion: the whole western world acknowledges it, even if Whitehall doesn't know what it's all about. Perhaps one should try to explain why it is that art educational experts from America, France, and Germany are amazed at what they find here—and will find no longer as art school after art school at Leeds (the most influential in Europe since the Bauhaus—thanks, among others, to Harry Thubron). Manchester, Portsmouth, Bristol and the rest is engulfed and dismembered by a gigantic, all-embracing, impersonal polytechnic.

Brilliant things are being done on an ever-increasing scale in colleges of art; yet this country's cultural set up is not geared to receive or even recognise in any adequate way the creativity of its student generation. It has long been my contention that the startlingly new image which Britain has presented to the world since about 1961 had its origins in the British art schools. About 10 years ago British art students suddenly became conspicuous on the pavements of our cities in a way they had never been before: it wasn't just hair, or clothes, or style of walking—but a mixture of all three—and all three were revolutionary. Take clothes: what was really startling was the utterly personal way in which each student put together "unfashionable" and unlikely bits and pieces with a sense of complete personal authority: suddenly there seemed no need to conform to any accepted canon, still less to look over one's shoulder at Paris or even New York.

This sudden release from any established fashion, style or taste, arose out of a newly acquired courage to please oneself, trusting only one's own sensibility and satisfying only one's own suddenly recognisable needs and desires. But the key to this sudden mood of innovative authority which began to show after 1961 among British art students was this new freedom from any sense of dependence on any foreign precedent of fashion in dress—and therefore in style of living—and finally in painting and sculpture.

Anyone who can remember being young, British, and a painter, and visiting Paris even as late as 1950, when the overwhelming assumption of the whole world was still that the British were both puritanical and totally devoid of visual culture, must still be amazed at the complete reversal of these positions between England and France. Everyone under 30 takes it for granted that London makes both Paris and New York look stilted and stuffy and conformist and dull. There is now a new generation here for whom



it must seem too obvious to mention that the "lifestyle" of British youth is the hybrid both American and continental studies with slight anxiety.

What British youth does spontaneously this year—whether in dressing or in walking down the street—is the Americans copy consciously next year. And all this applies to pop music (another off-shoot from the British art schools) where again and again what the British groups invent out of the feeling of the moment, with not a thought for authoritative precedents, Americans in particular are brilliantly quick to emulate and exploit by means of their always superior organisational power, which is of course ruthless. By and large it is the British who innovate and the Americans who academicise—in pop music, in dress, in lifestyle, in use of an Americanism in painting—any rate during the past ten years; but until the Tate and Hayward Galleries catch up with the huge backlog of overdue British retrospectives, instead of continuing to give young Americans all their space, I cannot expect this last point to be widely appreciated.

My contention is, then, that this great ferment has had its centre in the art schools for the past decade. That section of inventive youth whose spontaneity has exploded the national image in this way made the art schools their chief theatre, their chosen stage. Their influence was such that by 1963 all the office girls in the land were indistinguishable from the art students; while now, in 1971, young city directors go out for the evening or the weekend looking like passable imitations of the chaps at the Slade. Yet the Government is worried about the cost of the art schools. If they added up the export earnings of the Beatles and the rest, not to mention those of the rag trade, whose famous designers cream-off scores of ideas all the time from the endlessly varying gear of the art students, they might begin to see an economic justification for the "art school scene," not in spite of, but because of, its notorious freedoms and excesses.

There is also more than a little to be said, one would have thought, from the merely economic point of view that is, for this country's becoming the magnetic headquarters of the western world's cultural elite. It goes against



pictures taken in Winchester School of Art 1967-71

**Patrick Heron, the distinguished British painter and, between times the most influential British writer on art since the war, attacks the Government scheme to merge art schools with polytechnics**

**'The brilliant success of British art schools during the last ten years is not a matter of opinion'**

**'Leeds (is) the most influential in Europe since the Bauhaus'**

**'Everyone under 30 takes it for granted that London makes both Paris and New York look stilted and stuffy and conformist and dull'**

**'However you express it, the art schools are simply being dismembered and swallowed piecemeal'**

the grain for a well-bred Englishman to say these things of course: one would hate to be thought chauvinistic. But the facts of mid-twentieth century life seem to me to dictate a slight let-up in reticence and self-doubt on the part of the British, if we are ever to have our due.

I go without saying that even this I'm claiming for the British art schools would never have come about were it not that they were autonomous institutions evolving their own highly logical, apparently idiosyncratic, traditions. So daring, so radically innovative but so brilliantly successful have their methods been, that it is not merely art education but educational practice in general, I would claim, which has been revolutionised in these past ten years in British colleges of art.

There is not space here for a detailed consideration of this achievement; but let me give one example of what I mean. Freedom of intention and direction and of method and means has evolved to such proportions that it is impossible to go, now, into almost any art school in the country without finding that no two students overlap in terms of the idioms in which they are working. It is not an exaggeration to say that in a school where there are seventy students of fine art one will probably find almost as many wholly distinct idioms being explored in almost as many media. And such profusion is the normal condition which one expects to find in any major college of art, and even in minor ones, and is even more likely, in a provincial than a London school.

For those who do not frequent our art schools, let me describe the scene that is most typical: enormous working studios are invariably fragmented by small temporary partitions which define small semi-private individual work-spaces, varying in size from a cubicle or cubby hole to a decently spacious private studio. These always dissimilar working spaces have grown up in every institution around an individual student: he creates the space he needs in the style he needs it; in fact these cubicles or alcoves have the highly personal and idiosyncratic character of a private dwelling—and to look down from a balcony across the floor of such a great communal studio is like looking into a small town square. Freedom of intention and direction and of method and means has evolved to such proportions that it is impossible to go, now, into almost any art school in the country without finding that no two students overlap in terms of the idioms in which they are working. It is not an exaggeration to say that in a school where there are seventy students of fine art one will probably find almost as many wholly distinct idioms being explored in almost as many media. And such profusion is the normal condition which one expects to find in any major college of art, and even in minor ones, and is even more likely, in a provincial than a London school.

If one compares the scene I've just described with the pattern that prevailed before the war, where all seventy students would have been pretending to arrive at almost identical visual results as the outcome of a single exercise in a single acceptable idiom, the measure of the present revolution begins to be apparent. What is indisputable is that this enormously prolific and fertile educational method has evolved in an atmosphere of almost unlimited freedom and liberalism. Teachers were mere catalysts in this situation: innovation springs from below, from the students themselves; and one often feels the teachers' open indecision, to the students as a source of relief. One often feels, in certain: the organisational pattern which makes these freedoms possible is not imposed from above.

Also, nothing I have just described could have come about if the art schools had not been autonomous. Yet showing them into polytechnics removes that vital autonomy for ever.

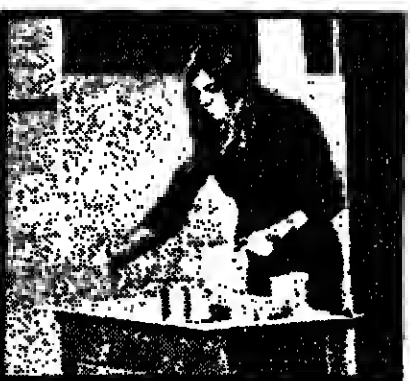
For at least three years now the more prudent and politically minded, while fully aware of the artists' and art teachers' almost total condemnation of the proposed amalgamation, have nevertheless persuaded themselves that opposition to a plan so complex and far reaching, in itself constituting governmental high policy, was useless.

Ever since the famous confrontation a few years ago between Sir William Coldstream and Sir John Summerson on one side, and the then Minister of Education, Anthony Crosland, on the other, one has had the feeling that the

morale of the entire art educational system had slumped.

What reputedly happened on that occasion was shocking: Coldstream and Summerson had protested that the art schools' best interests would not be served by jamming them into polytechnics, alongside colleges of commerce and schools of technology. The Minister is said to have brushed their objections aside. In this way the Government chose to ignore and override the urgent and considered advice of its two most distinguished advisers on art education—the two men whose names identify the bodies which have been responsible for administering art education in this country, the Coldstream Committee and the Summerson Council. The complex but liberal constitution under which the British art schools have flourished in the way that I've been describing was the work of these men, to whom great credit is due.

Anyone can see what was behind the Government's decision. It was not, as it is often claimed, a matter of expediency. How on earth could the enormous cost of a national system of art education be justified? Why should the country train thousands of excitable students in art forms which the majority of the electorate find wholly incomprehensible and, at best, obscure and obscurely useful? At a time when the national economy is the



factor uppermost in many British politicians' minds, where was the justification, in terms of that economy, for encouraging an expanding number of students in applied art or design of every kind—and thus the art students only a tiny handful would emerge as successful artists? And that, among the rest, the majority would simply be fed back into that circular, self-perpetuating stream of teachers of teachers of art?

Would it not be much better to streamline the whole system in such a way that the vast majority of art students were side-tracked from the beginning into a host of useful, economically justifiable skills and disciplines and indeed trades—in a word, were discouraged from the madness of pursuing the uselessness of fine art, which is always an end in itself, and were encouraged instead to think from the start of the relevance of the applied arts to society?

These are the sort of arguments which led to the fatal formula: dilute the fine art courses by encouraging the courses in applied art or design of every kind—and thus the art students, Historically, however, it is the departments of painting and sculpture which have been at the very centre of the art school complex. "Art" was not an adjunct of something which might have been called, perhaps, a "Design School": design, on the contrary, has always been an activity found in something called an art school. The departments of painting and sculpture have unquestionably been the hub around which all other departments and courses have crystallised—graphics, textile design, ceramics, industrial design and many other design courses.

I am afraid it is a fact that many of these non-fine art specialist departments, such as graphics or industrial design (themselves proliferating into numerous sub-departments) lined up

against fine arts and became Trojan horse enthusiasts for polytechnicisation. It seems unfortunately to be true that design departments feel a certain resentment against the departments of painting and sculpture, perhaps on account of their mysterious freedoms and their creative authority. The design departments have also felt a special sympathy with the non-aesthetic or scientific and technical disciplines embodied in many of the courses at schools of technology.

But these converts inside the art schools were disastrously mistaken if they imagined that their own approach had more in common with the technical college approach than with that of the art school, for the following reason: they mistook the new interest which artists of many kinds have recently shown in scientific techniques of communication for instance, for an actual new identity of purpose between creative art and technology. By this I mean that while creative art can reach out towards cybernetics, electronics, or the techniques of the film for instance, this does not mean that those whose vocational specialisation lies within these three areas are qualified or willing to perceive the value of the "artistic" or creative use to which the arts have put whatever they have borrowed from technology. To expect them to do so would be rather like thinking that a capable carpenter in Paris in 1914 would have welcomed the handiwork of a modernist painter by means of which (as Picasso himself put it) "the ordinary wooden hotch and gutters which threw so much light on the meaning and nature of the cubist hotch image in his pointed communications of the time."

Although it is fashionable to imagine that art and technology are drawing closer in the time, as a justification of this view to point to creative artistic involvement with scientific and pseudo-scientific processes and techniques, the truth is that art and science remain wholly distinct and separate areas. It is more to the point that mere technology and art remain apart and different from one another.

But the scientists and technologists, the engineers and the architects from whose ranks the directors of the new polytechnics are invariably drawn are not the right people to be given power (and it is very great power indeed) to decide the future of art education in this country. It is now in the hands of a group of such directors: it has thus been taken out of the hands of all those who, until polytechnicisation took place, were personally in charge, namely the principals and staff of the late independent and autonomous art schools. This fantastic transfer of power has simply not sunk in to the general consciousness yet. With the best will in the world a physicist or engineer cannot possibly be the right man to run an art school. Yet all the evidence is that the new directors are intervening in the running of the art schools at every conceivable level. It is a scandal: and it has got to stop.

Again, with the best will in the world the physicist-turned-director cannot possibly be the right man to decide who is best qualified to teach painting; he just does not possess the antennae which would help him to know, for instance, which painters and sculptors would be most valuable as teachers. He cannot possibly be expected to understand the studio habits of painting or sculpture students: yet there is a case of a scientist-director usurping the four following posts simultaneously (in the art school his polytechnic had just swallowed)—head of faculty, head of fine art, head of painting, and head of sculpture.

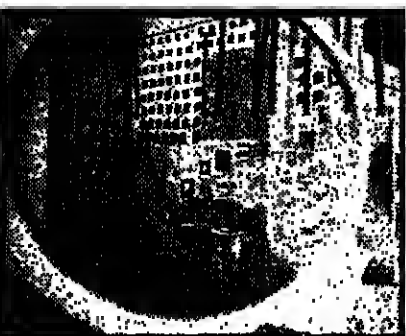
Another polytechnic director recently asked the late principal of the art school which his polytechnic had just absorbed whether the painting and sculpture students could not leave the school for the day after the afternoon tea break and work at home in the evenings—a measure which would save money by closing down the studios early. He is reported to have said that

students cannot concentrate for more than a few hours a day: a remark which may have some point for a student of physics but which, translated into the daily routine of a painting student, with its totally different rhythm (which can and often should continue inside the working studios right up to midnight) is simply the most arrant nonsense.

I quote this sort of thing to show the degree of interference now being exerted all over the country by the new directors of the polytechnics in the internal affairs of the art schools—or art faculties, as the art schools tend dubiously to be renamed once the great merger has been accomplished. In addition this same director had just decreed, I may say, an almost total ban on all "visitor" teachers at the art school in question. In this he was streamlining the staff-student ratio into line with that prevailing in departments of the polytechnic outside the art school. The effect, of course, of this edict will have been to strip that school of visits by distinguished painters and sculptors. And because such artists have to dovetail their teaching visits into the busy timetables of their professional life they can only visit a school at all at possibly rare and irregular intervals, when their own work permits.

Visits of this kind from artists, often of the greatest distinction, have therefore to take the form of "block teaching." If the new polytechnics are going to get into the habit of abolishing block teaching by visiting artists—in their mad rush to regularise all teaching to that performed by fulltime staff, then these schools will have been forced back to the state of affairs that prevailed before the second World War: by which I mean that art teaching will once again have become the exclusive province of persons called "teachers of art"; and the professional painters and sculptors of this country will have ceased to participate directly in the nation's art education. Now, if one thing is quite indisputable it is that the brilliantly successful revolution in the art education of this country since the war has one cause above all others—our painters and sculptors, including the world-famous, have been teaching in the schools, involving themselves at every level and bringing the idiosyncratic routine of their own studios into the teaching studios, where it has replaced, to a truly astonishing degree, the academic habits and practices of the old-style academy.

I think there is no question that the entire pattern and atmosphere of the new polytechnicised art faculties (the erstwhile art schools) is going to prove totally unsympathetic to all those artists who are still willing to try to teach in them. What artist will be willing indefinitely to wrangle with a physicist-turned-administrator who axes the expendable materials budget (this means canvas, paint, sheet metal, wood, plaster, electronic equipment, cameras, and so on and so on) by two-thirds (as has happened) out of ignorance of the needs of contemporary fine art training, which



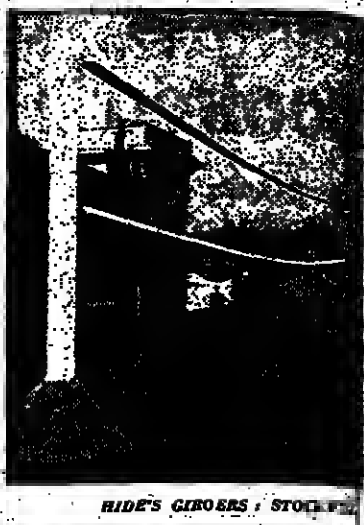
is experimental, and should be? And who has the constitutional right to treat separately with each and every department—painting, sculpture, graphics, ceramics, etc.—of the late art school, as though each was an entirely separate entity, and who exercises this right, thus isolating the late art school's various departments from one another and totally destroying any lingering sense of a common art school identity which the departments may still have? It seems to be the policy of the directors to divide and conquer the art schools, department by department, often playing off one department against another.

On my complaining about these matters it was made clear to me, from the highest quarters, that the Department of Education and Science in no sense intends that the entry of the art schools into the polytechnics should be interpreted as a federation: on the contrary, I have been reminded that what is intended, and what is now being forced through quite brutally in my opinion, is a merger. So the identity of the late art school is intentionally obliterated: it is Government policy that any organic cohesion uniting the departments of the art school shall totally disappear in the new set-up of the polytechnic: the art school's separate departments will henceforth simply take their separate places as independent units alongside and among all the other polytechnic departments.

However you express it, the art schools are simply being dismembered and swallowed piecemeal. It is just possible that one might be persuaded that this was not so if, for instance, there was a single case of a painter or sculptor being appointed director of a polytechnic. But I know of no such case. The nation's artists are being expected trustfully to relinquish control of art education, leaving it in the hands of scientists. What would the country's chemists and physicists think of a plan which placed scientific education administratively under the control of painters and sculptors?

So what can one suggest to the Government at this stage? Firstly, the process of amalgamating art schools and polytechnics must immediately be halted: secondly, ways and means of unscrambling those art schools already merged, or partially merged, in polytechnics must be at once investigated, with a view to reversing the process. It should certainly not prove too difficult to restore autonomy to such schools, even when they already share buildings with polytechnics. There is no need to accept, as an excuse for not unscrambling the pie that shared premises have placed a seal on the merger.

## review



STOCKWELL

Caroline Tisdall

Peter Hide

PETER HIDE's show of recent work the Stockwell Depot is well worth visit. He has moved right away from the slightly systematic and safe in his previous work to a more adventurous and satisfying approach. Some of the preoccupations remain constant: a contrast of different materials, a weight 'qualities', the suggestion of instability, and the clues to the process by which the piece has been constructed.

Central to his work is the dialog that is set up in the best piece between the elements that support those which are supported. The star of the show is the large-scale external construction built on the roof: two large slabs suspended between two points with the pyramidal bases of form a sort of *leitmotif* throughout the show. Strung between two points is this both girder and curve, cause in the viewer the unease and awareness of ambiguity that makes suspenseful bridges so fascinating, the sense of a metal's inert weight and the relative thinness of the bolts that keep it together. It's hard to believe, look at it; that at the maximum point of curve is in fact only nine inches deep such is its sweep. This is emphasis by the new polytechnicised art faculties (the erstwhile art schools) is going to prove totally unsympathetic to all those artists who are still willing to try to teach in them. What artist will be willing indefinitely to wrangle with a physicist-turned-administrator who axes the expendable materials budget (this means canvas, paint, sheet metal, wood, plaster, electronic equipment, cameras, and so on and so on) by two-thirds (as has happened) out of ignorance of the needs of contemporary fine art training, which

This move towards the undisciplined statement is quite the reverse of a process that Caro seems to be moving towards. To judge at any rate from three uncomfortably heavy pieces shown at Kasmin's. The theme of instability continues in a smaller scale piece by Hide, this time with the additional emphasis of colour change. If the main frame is painted white it element held within it by bolts is unequivocally metallic, so that you feel its weight. It shares with the other pieces an uncompromising frontal facing only in two pyramid topped and bottomed columns, one hollow, one solid. These are the weakest part of good show, and really only serve jumping points for inclusion into other works.

Peter Hide at the Stockwell Depot, Combermere Road, SW 2, until October 15.

## FESTIVAL HALL

Meirion Bowen

Paganini concert

OF PAGANINI's five violin concerti the first two are already in the repertoire, the last two turned up again over the past 20 years or so, but a third (in B major) had to wait until last night for its first posthumous performance, at the Royal Festival Hall. BBC2 recorded it for TV transmission next Sunday, also, but the commitment to the concerto to disc, there's no chance of its disappearing again.

Like its predecessor, the Third Concerto is primarily a display piece, taking the soloist through an encyclopaedic range of arpeggios, runs, pizzicato effects, harmonics and other tricks. In an age of desperate competition between virtuosi and no copy right, Paganini guarded jealously the solo parts for works such as this one so it is not surprising that the concerto was lost for a time. He also improvised further dazzling cadenzas and ornamentation at each performance. Henryk Szeryng, the soloist here, did likewise—having prepared it in advance, of course. He surmounted most of the hazards of the solo parts, settling down well after a slightly tentative opening. He made one listen to it as music, not just string gymnastics. And well worth it too.

Each of the three movements of the concerto sports a genial collection of themes such as one would encounter in operas by Rossini and Bellini, and doesn't stray very far from the home key. Picked string accompaniment that usually introduces some nocturnal masquerade in contemporary operas are especially in abundance, but the wind players and percussion have more to do than think about their television fees. If the sum total is a little ill-defined, one must remember it's not meant to be a great romantic outpouring. Instead, there's a lot of good fun for everybody, a disclaimer almost conducted.

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## The gelignite that kills

People who mislay gelignite are helping to kill other people in Northern Ireland. People who are not careful enough to guard detonators, fuses or any of the other ingredients of a terrorist bomb are guilty too. The bombers are able to steel because too many people in England, Scotland, and both parts of Ireland are not careful enough with explosives. This is one of the many uncomfortable facts about the bomb attacks in Northern Ireland. If everyone in charge of explosives did his duty—or had the means to do it—they could deprive the bombers of most of their materials.

The existing law covering the security of explosives is as rigorous as Parliament—in calmer times—thought it ought to be. Perhaps the law still is as rigorous as it ought to be or could be. But in any case it is not being enforced. Every new explosion proves this. Enforcement is obviously difficult, partly because of the way in which explosives have to be used commercially but partly also because gelignite is anonymous. There is no easy way of tracing items in a captured dump back to the places from which they have been stolen.

The suggestion that hatches of gelignite and of detonators should be indelibly marked ought to be explored fully, though not necessarily publicly. ICI is already marking detonators but perhaps better marks could be devised. If there is a practicable method of manufacture that would enable the explosives factories to do this, then it

ought to be tried. If the security forces in Northern Ireland could identify even a few of the quarries or construction sites from which the ingredients of bombs are being stolen they would have made some progress. And any progress is worthwhile when people are being killed.

There probably are a great many technical and administrative difficulties. And a watertight identification system for explosives would stop the bombing altogether. The best that could be hoped for would be to make the bomber's job harder than it is at present. But the Government owes it to the soldiers to do all that it can to make the bomber's job harder. A law imposing large and automatic fines on construction companies if their gelignite turned up in Belfast might be a powerful deterrent. Strictly speaking it would be unjust to fine a company without giving it the chance to prove that all reasonable precautions had been taken. But deterrent laws are justifiable when people are being killed.

In the present situation the Government cannot conscientiously leave undone anything that could help the soldiers. The fact that a scheme to identify gelignite might not be wholly effective would be beside the point. The army needs all the help it can get, however inconvenient the giving of it may be. If there is a way in which the gelignite thieves can be found it ought to be explored. And it ought to be explored not only in Britain but also in the Republic of Ireland. Mr Lynch means what he says when he deplores the violence. He could also help to stamp it out.

## Against the Ostpolitik

Given some Christian Democratic luck in 1973, the next German Chancellor could be a man who wants to undo Herr Brandt's Ostpolitik, reunite Germany, and clamp down on Communists. Or this is what he says he wants to do. Last week Dr. Rainer Barzel celebrated his election to the leadership of the Christian Democratic Union with a speech that identified him firmly with the right wing of his party. He is against the treaties that Herr Brandt has negotiated with the Soviet Union and Poland. He thinks the Russians should be told that the Germans are one people who will reunite one day. He does not want a Soviet Consul-General in West Berlin. He has looked at the clock and he wants to put it back.

In practice, of course, Herr Barzel's hawk might turn out to be worse than his bite. Clocks have a way of moving forward on their own. In practice, too, politicians do not always mean exactly what they say at party conventions, particularly if they are trying to get elected, as Herr Barzel was at Saarbrücken. All the same, Herr Barzel has taken up a position that is a good deal further towards the political Right than that of any previous leader of the Christian Democratic Union.

In party political terms and for the immediate future this is a good position to be in. The Christian Democrats and the Bavarian Christian Social Union are soon to choose a joint candidate for the Chancellorship in the elections of 1973. The leader of the CSU, Herr Franz Josef Strauss, commands from the Right the

loyalty of his own party and also that of many Christian Democrats as well. Herr Strauss is not now going to be able to denounce Herr Barzel for being soft on communism or unpatriotic or a liberal. One suggestion is that Herr Barzel said what he said at Saarbrücken not because he believed it but because Herr Strauss was calling the tune. Another suggestion is that he said what he said because that is what he believes. But it does not really matter whether Herr Barzel is Herr Strauss's prisoner or not. The Christian Democrats are now to be led from the Right and towards the Right.

This is an experiment that has never been tried before. The German CDU, like most very large parties, is itself a coalition. It includes a liberal wing as well as many trade unionists, and without their support it could never have won power or have stayed in office for as long as it did. The importance of the left wing of the party will increase as the next election approaches, and German elections—which are held at fixed intervals—cast long shadows before them. Herr Barzel will have to remember his liberals or risk losing the election. He could do this, perhaps, by moderating his domestic policies to take account of theirs (which include some impeccably liberal policies like profit-sharing). But what he probably cannot do without losing support on the Right is to moderate his foreign policies. At any rate he cannot moderate them yet. Herr Barzel, by his election and by the manner of it, has polarised German politics into two camps—one in favour of a détente with Russia and the other against it. This will not be helpful to Europe.

## A temple in the firing line

M. Philippe Bernard Groslier can fairly claim that he has to make, twice a week, one of the more dangerous bicycle rides in the world. It takes place against the background of the war in Cambodia. M. Groslier looks after the country's best-known archaeological sites—a compound stretching several miles around Angkor in the north western part. The most famous of the intricately-carved monuments is the temple of Angkor Wat, built during the twelfth century when nearby Angkor Thom was capital of the Khmer empire. Three months after the overthrow of Sihanouk in March last year, the North Vietnamese and the NLF forces occupied the area. The Cambodians drew up their defence lines close by. In the fighting and periodical shelling later, parts of the temple were destroyed. Happily the reports now are that the damage is less than was feared at first.

The lifelong work of M. Groslier has been to preserve the site and especially the temple. His cause was good and his contacts even better. Diplomats in Phnom Penh, Paris, and Hanoi got to work. Culture prevailed over ideologies and the Vietnamese Communists were prevailed on to let the Frenchman cross their lines to continue

his work with the help of a team of local Cambodians. So every Tuesday and Friday, pointedly hearing, seeing, and saying nothing of the logistical layout of trenches, mortars, and bobby traps, he proceeds on his way, dodging the occasional bullet which he has cheerfully described as fired in "idle amusement."

There is always room for ingratitude and suspicion. To some minds it was inconceivable that M. Groslier could really be doing what he claimed. Archaeology is held to be a frequent cover for other more sinister acts. The Phnom Penh magazine "Prayouth" attacked: "We have long kept silent about the treacherous activities of the French, but we can no longer keep quiet today, for the preservation of Angkor is a striking example." Photographs were displayed suggesting that iron bars and cement for M. Groslier's preservation work were actually finding their way into Vietnamese bunkers. Since then another Cambodian magazine has come to his rescue. The cultural truce has been preserved, and M. Groslier cycles to and from—not quite in peace, but with some defence from the Vietnamese army. But most important of all, he is not troubled by tourists getting under his feet.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

**CHESHIRE:** To the landing wall a lacing-fly was clinging—an exquisite creature with frail gauzy wings, slender vividly green body and great ruby eyes. Adult lacing-flies are as harmless as they are beautiful, but their larvae are savagely carnivorous, scourges of the aphids and so the gardener's friends. They are brightly coloured in red and green and, in order to conceal themselves from predators, they cover their bodies with the dried skins of the aphids from which they have sucked the juices. One can sometimes find the eggs of the lacing-fly on rose-bushes, tiny clusters of pale globules at the base of the leaf-stalks. Even the common vaneless butterflies have been scarce in my own district of north Cheshire this year but, just over the Lancashire boundary, a long wide herbaceous border was swarming with small tortoiseshells, more than I have ever seen together. They seemed to show a marked preference for the large bright purple flowers of the King George Michaelmas-daisies. Dancing over the flowers, and scarcely less numerous than the butterflies, were many silver Y moths. These day-flying insects are migratory and I remember, some years ago on Fair Isle, hundreds of them arriving with a great fall of migrant birds from Scandinavia. Of recent bird rarities, I hear of a bluethroat and a firecrest in Wirral. There are three authenticated records of the former bird in Cheshire and two of the latter.

L. P. SAMUELS

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## Wasting another year

BRYAN ALLEN, headmaster of Mayesbrook Comprehensive School at Barking, argues against the compulsory raising of the school leaving age from 15 to 16 in 1973



THE beginning of the new school year is a useful time for second thoughts, especially when these provide an opportunity for the admission of error. In any event it is wiser to own up rather than persist in a mistaken policy for the sake of saving one's face.

That misguided, but well-intentioned minority, in which one must now include the Government that still sticks to the principle of raising the school-leaving age, argues that history is on its side because previous reports on secondary education so recommended.

But is it really a valid reason for raising the leaving age from 15 to 16 in 1973 since Sir Will Spens committee so advised in 1938, or because Lord Butler recommended it in 1944? This argument to historical inevitability is little better than a counsel of despair and takes no account of changed circumstances.

The situation is now totally different; then, there was hardly any voluntary staying on; today it is the rule rather than the exception, and now we have the rapid physical maturation of pupils, increased vandalism, theft and truancy plus a shortage of really good teachers.

Spens, Butler, Crowther and Newsom all laid emphasis on the educational value of the proposed reform. They saw the extra year at school as an opportunity to extend general education, as do some of the teachers who are in favour. The Schools Council's own three-year-old investigation "Enquiry 1" shows this to be a basic misunderstanding of what school leavers of a type not likely to stay on voluntarily, see as the rôle of the school.

These adolescents want a job quickly and, if school can help them get one, all well and good. Anyone working in boys' secondary modern or comprehensive departments knows this from the great popularity of practical subjects like engineering, metalwork, motor-mechanics and electronics.

The great majority of 15-year-old leavers know their teachers pretty well and they are fully aware that most school curricula are such that there is nothing to be gained by staying on at school unless they are likely to take examinations, and

they see through the flimsy challenge of CSE Grade S. They have passed the open staff room door too often not to have seen the staff tea-cups being washed up by the fourth year early-leavers.

Of course the protagonists of raising the leaving age will point to the pioneering work of the Schools Council and the Nuffield Foundation at national level supplemented by the activities of Teachers' Centres locally.

As far as the bulk of practising teachers in secondary schools are concerned, this is merely scratching the surface of the problem and these experienced men and women are united in their hostility towards the proposed reform.

It is fashionable among some circles when thinking of suitable courses for these non-examination pupils, to use such superficial phrases as developing "outward-looking curricula" or introducing 16-year-olds to the "complexities of the world."

We are in danger of concentrating too many resources on a group that, relatively speaking, does not merit them. There are, in short, higher priorities like, for instance, improving the teacher supply and material facilities in the junior schools. It is at least arguable that one might as well lower the starting age to four rather than raise the leaving age.

How much better would it be were the latter to be flexible, say, from 14 to 17, so that schools could take account of physical and emotional maturation? Some few children might even profitably leave school at 12, and I am writing as a juvenile magistrate in London having read Consultant Psychiatrists' reports in appropriate cases.

Any curious visitor to a large secondary school who seeks the fourth year examination classes might well call towards the end of the spring term.

In due course the noise will guide him to a group of gum-chewing, whistling, bored bulky teenagers, sitting on the back seats of their classroom, taking little notice of the teacher, possibly with his connoisseurship for a quiet life! Unable to concentrate for more than a few minutes at a time they can hardly wait till term ends to

get away, and unhappy are those among them, who because of an unfortunate date of birth, have to stay on till July.

We do not have the teachers, and we are not training the teachers, and teachers just do not come forward to take this kind of group.

Of course, schools and local education authorities, understandably enough, sometimes act as though these pupils do not exist. And these pupils react by truanting. Everyone knows that the figures have been going up in the big cities over the past few years, and unhappily, truancy inevitably leads to mischief and a possible appearance before the juvenile magistrates. When the facts of the offence are read out it is not unknown for this to be the first time that parents or, indeed, the school, knew that a pupil was truanting.

These truanting pupils have had enough of school and want out. When they are in school their frustration goes some way to explaining the increased amount of damage to school furniture, the kicking in of walls and partitions, writing on desks and walls and increased petty theft. Like truancy, vandalism in schools is on the increase and the bright new glass panes wear less well than the old three-storey "board schools."

It is clear that the raising of the leaving age will exert a great strain on the secondary school teachers, and this at a time when they have problems enough if their school had been recently reorganised.

If, in despair they are driven to use corporal punishment, for instance, society may well scream out at them to judge from the hubbub of the Croydon case. Society has a tendency to turn its back on this type of problem. Incidentally, the non-use of corporal punishment in schools can cause difficulties where the individual child is accustomed to Dad striking out at home.

The best teachers in large schools are already spending too much time out of the classroom sorting out social problems that are really the responsibility of the home. Certainly, in the future, schools will need to look to governors and local education authorities for support and understanding when

the sanctions of suspension and expulsion will need to be used more freely.

In 1861, the Commissioners appointed to look into the state of popular education in England advised: "The sooner we get rid of the idea that all the education of our people must necessarily be given before people go out to work the better."

This advice was too sensible for the legislators two years later, when the 1870 Education Act was passed. After all, the Government wanted compulsory education for the poor so that they would work more effectively in the mines and factories. Nowadays, by the age of 15 some pupils are as educated as they ever will be in school and this is the nub of the matter. What is wrong with raising the leaving age to 16 is the compulsory element.

Of course, as many pupils who want to stay on should be encouraged to do so, but those who do not so wish, who are the drop-outs at all costs, would be better off at work with the opportunity of taking part in more and better sandwich courses. Many are happy to spend one day a week in the more permissive atmosphere of the College of Further Education or local technical college. The growth of linked courses between schools and Colleges of Further Education is a recognition of this need.

But above all we must remember the vocational orientation that parents and pupils look for from secondary education. Too many pupils still leave school totally unprepared for work and this is one reason why they do not find any.

If we must pour money into the top end of the secondary schools, then let it be for a vast improvement of the Careers Service rather than for raising the leaving age.

Emphasis on work and advice on careers should be available throughout the whole of the secondary school course and each large secondary school needs a team of careers staff with appropriate training, pay and status. Too many pupils start on unsuitable courses with no prospects for lack of suitable guidance. Here is a valuable and badly needed reform for those who must continually be innovating!

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### South Africa's invaders

Sir,—South Africa's deliberate invasion of Zambia means that under its present regime South Africa has, at one time or another, ordered armed, uniformed men into every African country adjacent to it.

Swaziland, Lesotho, and Botswana have been illegally entered at one time or another by South African police on occasion, for the purposes of kidnapping black men. Hundreds if not thousands of South African armed police with their transport and weapons have for four years been illegally in Rhodesia, and a similarly illegal South African military presence in South West Africa was long ago proved.

Mr Vorster's announced policy of following intruders on

South African soil "wherever they might go" is therefore a double-edged sword, for most of his neighbours have suffered a more official intrusion by armed white South Africans acting under their Government's orders; and so by Mr Vorster's morality are entitled to invade South Africa.

That these neighbours are militarily much weaker than South Africa clearly reveals the principle under which Mr Vorster operates, that of "might is right." We saw exactly the same principle in operation—complete with exactly similar right-wing British appeasement—in Europe in the 1930s. And the pursuit of the relevant propaganda material reveals both Mr Vorster and his hero, Adolf Hitler, made tremendous play of their respective

regimes' "peaceful intentions," "Christian motives" and "respect for Law and Order." Even while they were ordering their forces into neighbouring countries.

The only difference many of us can see in the two situations are that the South Africans are far more subtle and shrewd, and thus have the capacity for mischief making on a grander scale. Or, as a pro-apartheid South African newspaper (Die Burger) put it in 1965: "South Africa's ultimate power lies in her ability to unleash international difficulties of which the end cannot be foreseen." An accurate prophecy, indeed, as the years since then have proved—yours sincerely,

L. Clarke, Kensington Gate, London, W8.

### Creating facts in Jerusalem

Sir,—Your leading article concerning the present demise of Jerusalem (October 5) is timely and helpful in identifying one of the greatest barriers to stability in the Middle East. The Israeli and Zionist policy of "creating facts" which has been pursued with uncompromising enthusiasm over most of this century, has evoked admiration and support from many of those who remain emotionally but not physically involved in the problems of the Middle East.

With regard to Jerusalem, however, Israel has been given no such tacit "carte blanche." With a past record of defiance of Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, unapproached by any other member nation, Israel stands unanimously condemned by the Security Council for the present "creation of facts" in Jerusalem.

Even within Israel there is considerable revulsion at the idea of a vast urban area stretching from Ramallah to Bethlehem.

(Dr) Iain Chalmers, Lansdowne Hospital, Cardiff.

### Bengal: the real menace

Sir,—Leslie Kirkley's plea for immediate and urgent action in Bengal (October 5) echoes the frustration that so many of us feel in the face of Governments dedicated to words more often than deeds. It echoes, too, those other warnings of the 1930s that if action were not taken in time catastrophe would engulf the human race. Bengal and Munger in their different ways, are not dissimilar.

It is true that every day sees an appeal of one kind or another; the voices that cry out today will be no more popular than that of Churchill, who in the Commons watched members on both sides of the House stifle a yawn, mutter "There he goes again" and walk out.

But the danger is not illusory. The bell that tolls for those who are left to die of starvation tolls in fact for us. It is we who, having sown the wind of apathy and disinterest, will ultimately reap the whirlwind.

Moreover it is precisely here that every successive Govern-

ment has been so consistently blind. Each in turn builds its policy upon the argument, "Make ourselves prosperous at home and then we can help the underprivileged." In consequence we have neither become prosperous

nor made an impact on world poverty, for their priority is inverted. It is in the pursuit of honour and duty, in going to another help that one achieves inner fulfilment and national unity, not the other way round.

With all my heart I hope that Leslie Kirkley's appeal will not go unheard, and that at long last Britain will give the lead that the world so sadly lacks.

Leonard Cheshire, London W 1.

**Unkindest cut**  
Sir,—We have nine elm trees in our garden. We have never wished to fell these—indeed, they were one of the reasons why we bought the house—but even had we wished to do so we would have been prevented by a Tree Preservation Order served on us in 1962.

I see no mention of such circumstances in your report today. Presumably the authorities who ordered us to leave the trees are now empowered to tell us to cut them down at our own expense if they become diseased. How nice to be able to shift one's responsibilities so easily when they become embarrassing.

Pamela Dixon, Harrow, Middlesex.

### Getting down to causes

Sir,—The near bankruptcy of BSA is not surprising; what is in evidence is the consistent complacency of BSA's management to accept reduced profits and lower sales at the expense of 10,000 or so men whose jobs are affected. The 3,000 redundancies so far have been caused by mismanagement, unprogressive and conservative management, criticisms not totally denied by BSA themselves.

Having travelled in the Far East and Africa, I have seen clear evidence that old markets have been lost to the efficient management, production and marketing of, for example, Japanese companies. If the Government wants private enterprises to stand on their own two feet and not become "dependent," they should first of all cure the cause and not condemn the symptoms. Once again it will be the workers, who incidentally, stand up on their own two feet in the face of too much management inefficiency, who will suffer. Yours faithfully,

Michael F. Campbell, 12 Queen Anne Avenue, Bromley, Kent.

### Bewilderment

Sir,—May I re-inforce the bewilderment expressed by Laila Woodburn (October 5) regarding the inequality of student grants?

I understand that a married male student can claim for his wife, even if she works, and his children; yet a married female student has to rely on her husband's income, though she is judged "independent," and has been in full-time employment paying tax, superannuation and insurance contributions, half of mortgage commitments and child day-care facilities.

If this anomaly remains, it can only be assumed that women are actively being discouraged from returning to their studies and utilising their professional resources.

Angela Flanagan, 5 Basile Street, London N1.

• More letters: p. 20



مركز النجلى

M 6

NORTH  
WESTPart one of a  
seven-page special reportTOMORROW: Building,  
development, and recreation

## City of many centres by John Ardill

THE North-west of England is one of the earth's great urban-industrial areas, a world city second in order only to the great megapolises of London, New York, Tokyo, and the Rhine/Ruhr complex. This is not the conventional way of seeing the region. Because it has two separate and distinct conurbations in Merseyside and Greater Manchester, and two or three smaller, less coherent groups of towns, it is not easy, especially for anyone familiar with the area, to see it as one place with the simple, single identity we give so easily to other metropolitan regions of the same order like Chicago, Osaka, and Los Angeles.

But an objective view of the region shows how much reality lies behind this way of describing it. It is very nearly a single urban mass. From Colne in the north to Macclesfield in the south, a distance of perhaps 45 miles, there is an almost continuous built-up area, certainly one in which the developed areas are larger than the gaps in between them.

From Stalybridge on the edge of the Pennines to Wallasey at the mouth of the Mersey the picture is roughly the same. Setting aside artificial regional boundaries, the North-west stretches across the Pennines to Leeds and Sheffield, or, adopting even wider horizons, part of the European urban-industrial pole which runs all the way to Milan.

A Manchester architect, Richard Saxon, drew attention to this functional unity of the North-west in the regional news-sheet "Environment" when he suggested trying to see it "as a single city with many centres, large and small, a long coastline with

superb beaches and a deep water port, a background of scenic mountains, broad plains busy with agriculture and industry, a population of seven millions, and a diameter of about one hour's driving time." That description, he said—setting aside climate and assuming the completion of the region's motorway network—fits Los Angeles and the North-west equally.

The North-west does not, of course, look or feel or sound like a single city. It is impossible to mistake a Liverpoolian for a Mancunian. It is a place of great diversity with a strong sense of local community, of being different—probably superior—to your neighbours over the hill or down the valley or across the river.

## Functional unity

But it does, increasingly, work like a single city. To quote Saxon again, "a vast market for all forms of goods and services, a home for the arts, education, research, and industry on a world scale." Only if this essential functional unity is grasped is it possible to understand the nature of the region, its problems and its potentials.

Saxon drew attention to another, and in a London-orientated Britain perhaps more telling, factor about the North-west: that more people live within 100 miles of Haydock Race course than live within the same distance of Charing Cross. Put another way, the geographical county of Lancashire, which includes a large slice of the scantily populated Lake District, has an average population density of 10.5 persons per hectare, considerably more than the next most densely populated county, excluding

Greater London, and comparing with a density of between one and four persons per hectare in most other counties.

The North-west is more densely populated than the South-east, taking each region as a whole. It has one third of the land surface of the United Kingdom, and one eighth of its population. There are nearly 9,200 people to the square mile on Merseyside, a density higher than that of Singapore. And the Pennine uplands, the national park lands and areas of outstanding natural beauty, and the areas of grade one agricultural land mean there is very little space left for expansion and renewal.

But because the North-west is the oldest of the world's industrial regions it has an unwelcome legacy of dirty air and filthy rivers, of scarred and derelict land, of congested towns crammed with old and worn houses and factories, of physical, economic, and administrative structures which are not adequate to cope with the pressures of modern life.

The towns of the region have never—especially not since the industrial age began—been isolated, totally independent communities. They have formed chains in processing raw materials into finished textiles, machinery, clothing, and foodstuffs, developed patterns in the movement of goods and people, focusing on the larger centres. And many of them have coalesced into areas of continuous industry and habitation.

But now the old patterns and relationships are being exploded. New industries like car manufacture and petrochemicals have spread out in vast new complexes, others have formed

diversified clusters of engineering, processing and assembly on out-of-town trading estates. Thousands of people have been decanted from the old urban badlands to new and expanding towns and satellite estates as part of a planned process of renewal while thousands more have moved themselves, regardless of the planners to wherever the speculative builders have been able to find land.

In the last decade what is officially defined as the Merseyside conurbation has lost nearly 122,000 people, almost a tenth of its population. The city of Liverpool alone has lost an even greater number—139,000. Manchester has lost 120,000. Salford, 24,500. Preston, 16,000. On the other hand, the rural district of Whiston has virtually doubled its population, with an increase of 42,000. West Lancashire rural district has grown by 18,000, as has Ellesmere Port borough. Cheshire and Gt. Manchester conurbation, has grown by 15,000, and Formby, between Liverpool and Southport, by 12,000.

The increase in private car ownership and the new motorways and main roads have made people more prepared to live away from their work, and to travel long distances to do their shopping and to enjoy their leisure. And the trips are no longer necessarily from suburb into city. More and more shopping is done in new suburban shopping centres and redeveloped shopping districts, or free standing hypermarkets; more and more leisure is taken in national parks and country parks and suburban night clubs.

Further large-scale changes in the face of the region are planned or

proposed. In Central Lancashire the towns of Preston, Leyland, and Chorley will be consolidated into a single large city of over half a million people; in Morecambe Bay a barrage may be built to provide estuarial freshwater reservoirs, an estuarial recreation; a barrage scheme for the Dee estuary would have similar features and could give rise to another large new city, pulling the North-west and North Wales more closely together.

At the same time the existing towns must be rebuilt, given new roads, schools, houses, hospitals, and factories; new industries must be found to replace those which are declining or employing fewer by reason of modernisation.

## Charges essential

But while the North-west may act as a functional unity of interacting parts the way in which it is ruled and managed scarcely takes account of this reality and does not ease the changes which are essential to its maintenance and growth. For local government purposes the North-west is run by three county councils, 21 county borough councils, 131 municipal boroughs and urban districts, and a number of rural districts, all more or less concerned with their own rather than their neighbours' well-being.

Although it has regional institutions a standing conference of local authorities; a regional industrial development association; a regional economic planning board representing Government departments, advised by an appointed council of public figures, the North-west has less of a regional

identity, and nothing like the same regional political lobby as regions like the North-east, Scotland, and Wales. And government regional development policy, geared more to the needs of regions like the North-east, Scotland, and Wales, is not so well suited to the particular needs of the North-west, where the problems are not so much ones of basic industrial and social regeneration but more to do with restructuring and rebuilding.

Changes are coming in these respects. The reorganisation of local government will divide the region, for major planning and development purposes, into two metropolitan and two non-metropolitan counties, each with a substructure of large district authorities. And an important new planning study has been set in motion, jointly by the Government and local authorities, to give the region a new strategic framework; recommending what form the North-west city should take, and what measures are necessary to shape it.

What is the likely outcome of all this? One prognosis—the one market forces most clearly dictate—is a filling-in of the central belt between Merseyside and Manchester conurbations following the lines of the Manchester Ship Canal and the two new motorways now being built. Together with the Central Lancashire new town this would give the North-west the form of a trifocal, multicentred city.

But whether or not this is the chosen pattern, much thought, much planning, and much resolution is needed to take in hand what there is and direct the latent force of this mighty region towards the twenty-first century world city it could become.

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## THE NORTH-WEST



Worsley braided interchange—the spaghetti junction

## The short haul home by BERNARD PRATT

By 1976 most of the country between the Tweed and a line from Cardiff to London should be within half a day's journey for a modern heavy goods vehicle.

A MATHEMATICAL model made of lead weights and strings helped ICI planners to find the best place to build the largest warehouse in Europe. The model worked on a horizontal map showing the Organic Division factories, main customer areas, and main ports of shipment. The planners prepared lead weights to represent individual tonnages and attached them to strings which passed up through holes in the map.

The ends of all the strings were tied to a ring, which was allowed to slide freely over the surface of the map to find its point of balance—and the best site for a distribution centre covering 45 acres and costing £2 millions. The new centre was built at Heywood, Lancashire, and its location is an example of the growing tendency for distribution centres to move from town centres to strategic points on the new trunk road network.

The road haulage industry and people who carry their own goods are well served with roads in the North-west. The backbone of regional road strategy is the M6, which runs through the middle of the region from North to South, with a network of link roads connecting it with the main centres of population. Eventually it will form a cross with Liverpool-Manchester-Hull motorway, parts of which have already been built.

Mr William Farnworth, regional secretary of the Road Haulage Association, believes the system as it is developing is very good. He added: "One of the important factors often overlooked is that the motorways will be backed up by an extremely good class. One road distribution centre to whether any Continental country has a similar system as good as ours, and our motorways will reach their saturation point less quickly than those on the Continent."

Although the RHA was pleased with the basic network there were still appalling difficulties in towns and access to the docks in the North-west was still unsatisfactory, he said. "I think the situation now is that we need a blitzkrieg on the urban roads."

### Good roads

The Government announced in June that it attached great importance to ensuring there will be good roads between the docks and the trunk road system. The Department of the Environment stated in June: "The Government are determined that heavy lorries will be able to drive direct from the national network to the docks at Mersey, Manchester, and Preston by the mid-1970s."

Liverpool docks will be served by links from the M62 and from the Mid-Wirral Motorway. Manchester docks will also be connected directly to the national system by the M602, the first stage of which is due to be opened next month. Both these ports are investing heavily in the container business.

Freight bound for Manchester airport will soon have direct access from the M56 along a high-standard link to the airport entrance. This is expected to become increasingly important, because the volume of air cargo at Manchester is expected to increase tenfold in the next 14 years. This prediction and the consequent plans for a new cargo centre are based on

the layout of the motorways. By 1976, it is claimed, most of the country between the Tweed and a line from Cardiff to London will be within half a day's journey for a modern heavy goods vehicle.

The prospects for road haulage in the North-west will therefore be excellent when the national economy improves. The industry is in trouble at the moment because it is entirely dependent on the health of the economy generally.

### Firm groupings

Firms have been grouping together recently as a means of helping themselves. One third of the haulage vehicles in the region are designed to be able to tip their loads, but their owners tend to be small operators. In the last few years some of them have been combining to tender for jobs that would be too big for any one of them to tackle individually—jobs such as moving earth for the motorway engineers. This system gives the small man some of the advantages of scale without involving an unacceptable sacrifice of his individuality.

There was once a feeling that the large transport units would come to

dominate the industry to the exclusion of the small haulier. Road haulage firms in the North-west, however, have tended more than those in other regions to work in small units. There is such a wide range of industry in the North-west that the small specialised unit still has some advantages over the large firm.

Two of the biggest freight-handling jobs in the region are important contributors to British Rail's budget. One is the movement of stone from the quarries of the Peak District and the other is the carriage of parcels for the mail order business. The flexibility of the railway freight service is demonstrated by the products it carries regularly in containers from the North-west, which range from iron and steel to confectionery.

Trade in rail containers for overseas is developing. There are Freightliner terminals with inland Customs depots at both Manchester and Liverpool. The Mersey Bridge has held up the progress of the Irish services, but Manchester is one of the depots contributing to a developing service to Tilbury for Australia. Next year the Freightliner people hope to start carrying beer by rail from a new brewery being set up at Runcorn.

## Selneec and the future

FOUR regional passenger transport authorities officially take over their local train services on January 1. They will then have to start the job of coordinating the transport services in their areas—Merseyside, Tyneside, the West Midlands, and Selneec (South-east Lancashire and North-east Cheshire).

They will also have the privilege of finding the money to pay for them, and deciding which services must be withdrawn to save money. Local trains make a loss and are propped up by local grants from the Government. Over the next few years the Government is to start withdrawing the grants, and the PTAs will have to decide how to replace them.

They can do it by increasing the fares, trying to achieve economies, or by demanding a rate levy from local authorities. The public would never pay fares that covered the true cost of running the local trains, and British Rail, naturally, expresses doubts about the PTAs' chances of finding economies which the railwaymen have missed.

Unless improved services bring about a spectacular movement of passengers back to public transport, most of the money will have to come from the ratepayers.

Railwaymen argue that the ratepayers will be getting good value for their money. By keeping the trains running, they will be keeping 15 million passengers a year off the already congested roads. Transport planners see an opportunity to make bus and rail services cooperate instead of competing. This is one of the purposes of the Transport Act which set up the PTAs.

The Selneec authority, the largest of the four, is studying what would happen if bus and rail services cooperated along the route of the most heavily used commuter line in the region, which runs from Altrincham to Manchester and is duplicated by bus services along the A56. The suggestion is that train services should be made more attractive and that the buses should feed passengers to the stations. If it works it will be the pattern for many other lines.

The railways cannot be abandoned. A regional study has concluded that a transport system based on a better local rail service is the most efficient way to improve transport in the Greater Manchester area.

The Piccadilly-Victoria underground railway tunnel through the centre of Manchester is an essential part of this scheme. It would provide a central link between the rail systems which terminate in the city from North and South. A parliamentary bill giving authority for the building of the tunnel has been drawn up by Selneec officials but the tunnel could not be built for at least six years.

In the meantime the best hope lies in plans to give buses priority over private cars. The Selneec authority wants to test this out on Winslow Road, one of the main commuter routes between Manchester and its Cheshire suburbs and one that is not served by a parallel rail service.

## Kenning serve the north-west motorist



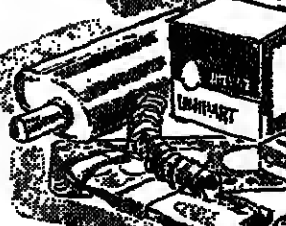
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## Piccc-Vic underground rail link

—key to an integrated transport system

The ever-increasing number of vehicles on the roads of the SELNEC conurbation is already creating tremendous traffic problems—particularly in the city centre, where congestion during rush hours is very severe. This steadily deteriorating situation and the fact that, in three years, all the separate towns of the SELNEC area will be joined administratively into one great metropolis; led to a comprehensive study of passenger transport problems throughout the region.

From their findings, the team of transportation specialists—working with local authorities and the new Passenger Transport Authority—proposed as the key centre to re-vitalising the whole public transport system, a 5-station underground line in the Manchester city centre: The PICCC-VIC LINE. It would join the rail systems running into Manchester from the North and South.

Open in 1977? SELNEC are therefore, shortly to place a Bill before Parliament for powers to build the line. The proposal will also include modernisation of 13 existing rail lines and improvements to many stations. Subject to Parliamentary approval, work can start in 1973, with the Piccc-Vic line in service by 1977.

Five underground stations will serve every part of the City Centre—with trains running at a frequency of 2½ minutes during peak periods, 7½ minutes at other times. The Piccc-Vic link with the lines from the North and South will enable commuters, shoppers and the thousands of other daily visitors to Manchester to travel from their home stations direct to a city underground station situated within minutes of their destination.

It will also mean 'no-change' travel along the whole length of some of the North-South lines from Bury direct to Alderley Edge for instance, or from Wilmslow to Bolton. The rail services from East and West will also feed into the

Piccc-Vic line, and there are plans for moving pavements—called "Travelators"—between the busiest city-centre stations. Linked express bus services and new car parks at many stations will complement this big transport network. Eventually, with all this drastic reduction in city-centre traffic, many areas there will be converted into 'pedestrians-only' precincts.

Without any doubt, the completion of the Piccc-Vic line and all its consequent benefits is going to be a major step towards the integrated transport system that is the key to the future of the region—and that its people so richly deserve.

This is the PICCC-VIC tunnel that links the city centre stations.

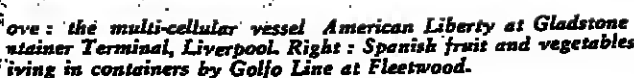
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مركز من الأقباط



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# Ports in old bottlenecks

THE commercial basis on which the ports of the North-west operate is curious but straightforward. The smaller ports, dotted around the northern part of the region's coastline, have been hard hit by the decline in traditional industries. Therefore, they lose money. A really big port like Liverpool, on the other hand, has benefited from heavy investment and the growth of world trade. It went bust.

The one large port that has been investing heavily, and making money for its shareholders, is Manchester. It is almost 50 miles from the sea. Ports are a place for optimists rather than accountants.

It is fortunate for the North-west that its commercial logic that it is in so many other areas of industrial life does not intrude into large number of ports. It has a wealth of facilities. They range from forgotten outlets in Cumbria and Lancashire to open five or six miles from the coast in the south of Ireland and the south of Wales. It is not surprising that it will be an area to cause businessmen searching for a location for a new plant, to mighty port of Liverpool, a mainstay of the whole country's trade. Most of them may be a constant source of worry to the banks. But for their industry, industry in the North is grateful.

In the north of the region, the port of Preston, which relies heavily on the Irish trade. Towards the end of the 1950s it was handling over 1.5 million tons annually, but by last year it had reached the 1 million mark. It services a regular run to the West Indies and is pushing hard to get a bigger share of the general export trade.

Like other ports isolated from the main industrial concentrations, Preston's future ultimately depends upon its industrial environment. This is a particularly acute problem for the smaller ports. Barrow, for example, suffered sadly from the closure of the local iron works. It has deep-water

facilities and has handled containers and roll-on, roll-off vessels. In common with the other smaller and less publicized ports, Barrow tends to be quietly used during industrial disputes affecting its larger competitors. At least shipping lines get a taste of the facilities, cheapness, and efficiency of places like Barrow during strikes but it is a much bigger jump for them to divert a sizeable proportion of their business there.

under the British Transport Docks Board. Silloth has had some success with imports of cattle from Northern Ireland, but total trade, at 95,000 tons, is small, though so too are the losses.

Fleetwood's fame has come from its fish but appropriately enough has built up quite a trade with imports of potatoes. There is a nice steady business with imports of fruit and vegetables, but also a not so pleasant net loss of £52,000 last year.

British Transport Docks Board is Garston. It was built up on the coal trade with Ireland but steady diversification has meant that coal accounts for only about a half of its throughput of almost two million tons a year. Garston's main problem has been financial and the board are engaged in trying to get it back into the black.

No such financial problems plague

the port of Manchester, which comes under the Manchester Ship Canal Company. They have, it is true, had their difficulties, but they have been small by comparison with those afflicting their counterparts. The last election saved the company from nationalisation but the threat of State takeover will in the long term probably prove to have been of immense value to them.

Old accountancy practices, which valued the company at less than its true worth, have been abandoned. A realisation has grown in the company that they possess some extremely valuable land which could be better utilised.

The company is fortunate in having one of the most competent port managements in the country. There was a slight setback last year but it still made a net profit of more than £1 million, with trade approaching 16 million tons. The most important customer is Manchester Liners, who have a twice-weekly service to Canada and a new run to the Mediterranean, and who were the first into the transatlantic container trade.

Container facilities have been extended and there are now two berths in Manchester. The port is also growing in other directions. A new bulk-storage terminal is being built at a cost of £500,000 at Eastham by Pan-Ocean. Runcorn, benefiting from its proximity to the M6, is also expanding its docks system.

Manchester, of course, limited by the size of the canal, which puts a barrier on ships of more than 12,500 tons dead-weight. But in the age of the super-tanker it has simply adapted to the needs of feeder services taking oil and other chemicals from the deep-water ports to the chemical industry which borders the canal.

Liverpool dwarfs all the other ports in the North-west both in the size of its trade and the seriousness of its problems. Its financial collapse and constant labour problems have been well publicised. Trade inevitably has suffered. The new management have not yet had a good chance to prove themselves but in the long term the

Labour difficulties have attended the introduction of phase two of the Devlin plan but once these are sorted out the port will be operating a three shift system giving a 22-hour day. The Seafarth development, costing £40 million, will give the port a major improvement in facilities. In the past Britain's ports have been characterised by poor management and a low level of investment. Liverpool, at least, has ended an unmemorable tradition.



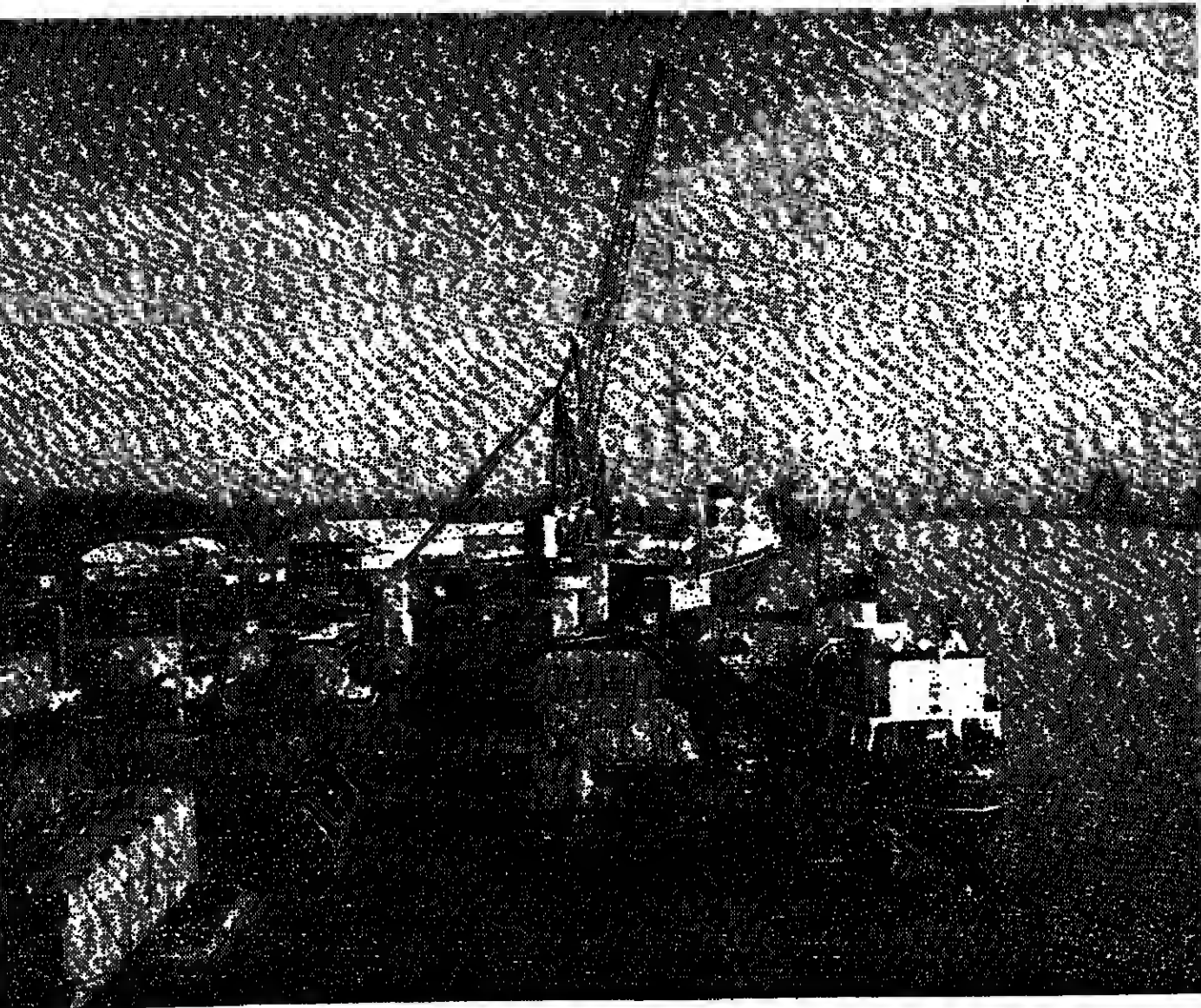
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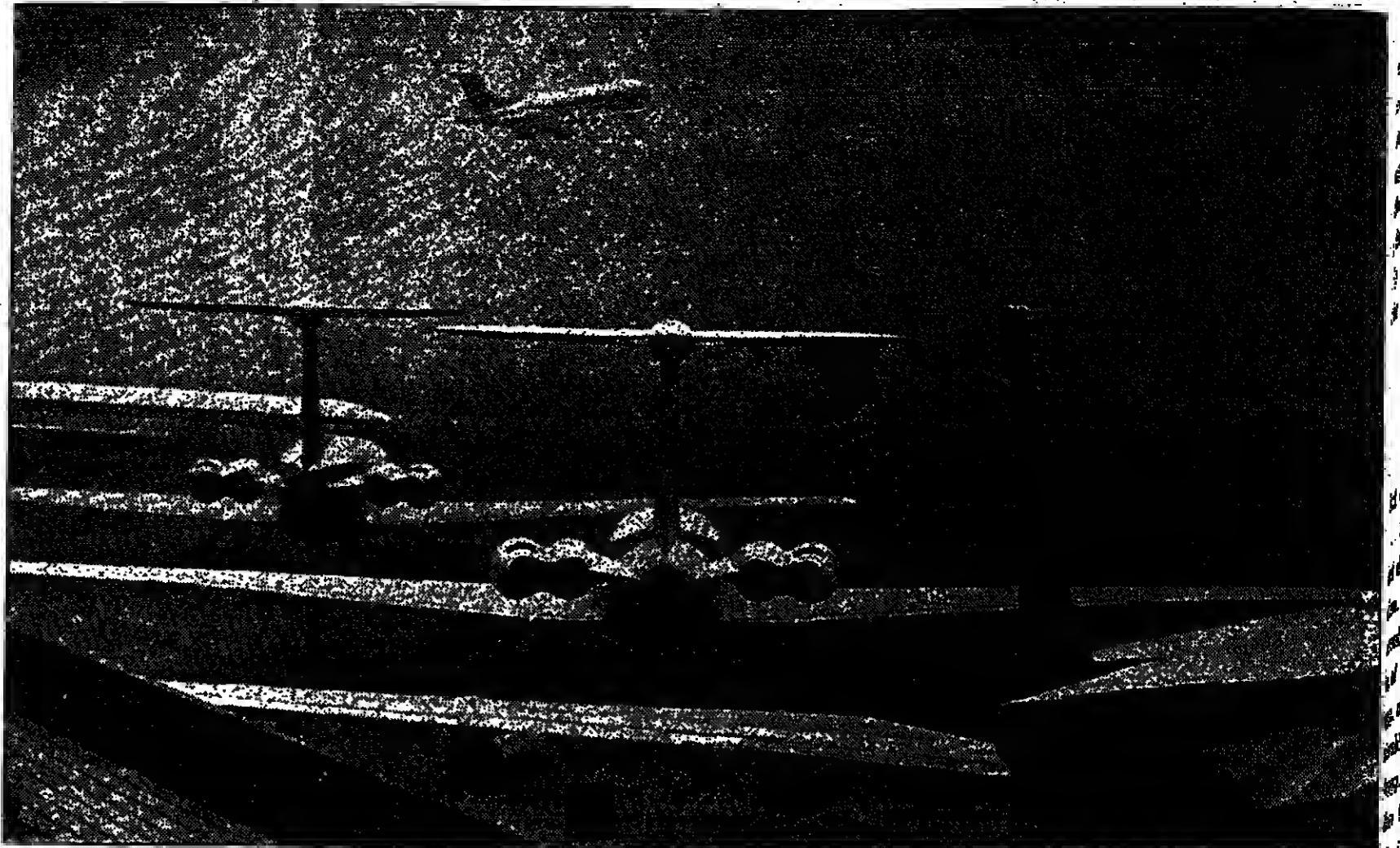
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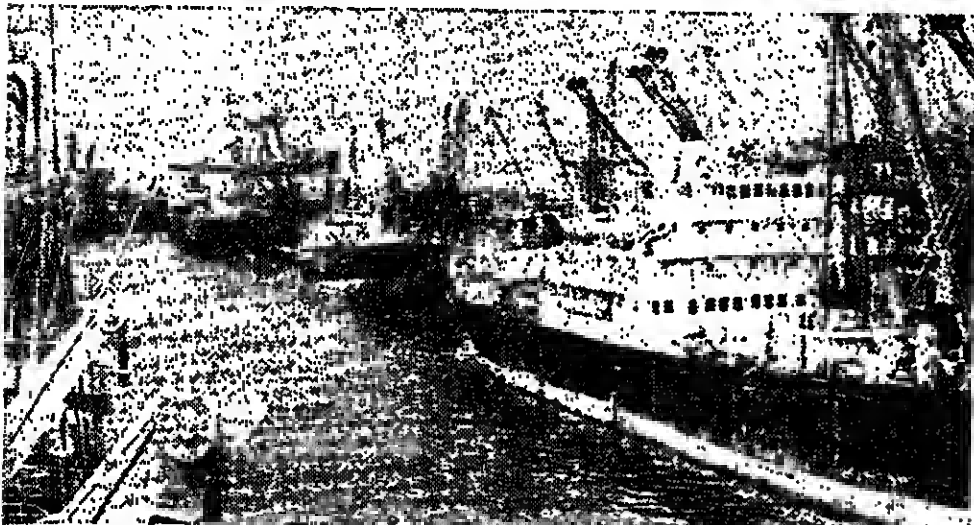
Manchester Airport  
—pictures by  
Alfred Oldham  
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Robert Smithies



## Up, up, and away

a report on the £8 million expansion of Manchester's intercontinental airport

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As most airlines will quickly confirm, the only thing good about 1970 is that it is far behind them. That year produced, for the first time since the introduction of the commercial jet, negative traffic growth and the worst losses in the history of the industry—losses which spilled over into the early part of 1971.

Even in a period when jet travel has been introduced to everyone, the growth of aircraft capacity has led to a surplus of seats. But in the same period there has been an overall climate of social upheaval and economic recession: why then do the contractors move to commence the first part of an £8 million development programme at Manchester Airport?

Expansion at any intercontinental airport is inevitable today, particularly as the large jet aircraft force a special demand on port facilities to meet the needs not only of jetliners but passengers and freight.

Next month Manchester Airport will receive its two-millionth passenger in one year (nearly double the annual throughput of nine years ago) and by 1982 the passengers using the facilities available will be in excess of four million. But at peak periods today the airport is being used beyond its design capacity: a situation which could be exacerbated further by diversions of the Boeing 747—an aircraft which is due to come into scheduled service at Manchester by 1974. As recently as Sunday, October 3, five 747 aircraft and nineteen other intercontinental jets were diverted from other United Kingdom and Eire

ports. In less than five hours over 3,500 diverted passengers were dealt with.

To meet the traffic demands of the immediate future the airport committee decided the requirements needed in order of priority were: initial improvements to the handling of baggage on inward flights; an extension of the present concourse, domestic lounge, restaurant and international lounge; followed by provision of a new booking hall, baggage sorting and receiving area, immigration hall, Customs hall, friends' meeting hall; a new international pier capable of handling the Jumbo and similar aircraft, and lastly, additional parking facilities for 2,500 cars.

In view of the extremely restricted site which the airport occupies and giving consideration that the city council recognised the fact that passengers using the airport prefer to arrive by private car or taxi, it was obvious that the additional operational areas would have to be coupled with a multi-storey car park. Vehicular traffic in the not too distant future would increase to such an extent that separation of vehicles bringing departing passengers and those meeting arriving passengers would have advantages. The separation of coaches and public service vehicles from cars and taxis would also ease vehicular circulation.

### The land side

The disciplined air side of the building, represented by carefully defined aircraft parking bays, was the key to the solution on the land side. At times the land side is so chaotic that cars, taxis, and coaches parking almost anywhere bring through traffic to a standstill. The discipline of the air side will be brought to the land side in the new building and there will be clearly defined areas for unloading, short-term parking, long-term parking, and through traffic, all closely linked to the new booking hall. The car park is considered, perhaps uniquely, as a covered extension of the airside parking which will be capable of dealing with the arrival of 900 cars per hour. For simplicity the scheme can be

seen as five sections or phases—the southern front extension; the car park block; the additional international pier; the alterations to the existing interiors and the external roads and car parks.

The overall size of the car park block is 600 feet long by 260 feet wide and over 60 feet high with 13 levels for parking approximately 2,500 cars. Incorporated in the structure is a new booking hall over 400 feet long and almost 30 feet wide, airline offices, a new immigration hall and offices, an international baggage claim and Customs hall some 200 feet long by 120 feet wide with offices adjacent, and an international arrivals hall of a similar size where friends can meet passengers arriving on international flights. Facilities in this hall include a bank, car hire, left luggage and information office. The baggage handling area is also within the car park block and its size of 400 feet by 104 feet gives some indication of the volume of baggage anticipated. Circulation within this building is by moving ramps and lifts to each floor of the car park, together with ancillary staircases.

The new international pier is over 600 feet long and is almost 85 feet in width at its widest part, which accommodates lounges capable of holding some 1,500 passengers. It is designed to take four Jumbo jets and one E707 jet or seven E707 or similar-sized aircraft at any one time. Passengers are assisted in travelling along the pier by a moving walkway. Air bridges link the pier to the aircraft, enabling passengers to embark or disembark under cover. In the lower level of the pier are toilets, plant rooms, and airline engineering accommodation. Spectators may use the roof of the pier.

By the year 1985 it is anticipated that five million passengers and nearly half a million tons of freight will be handled annually. An important feature of this developing traffic is that it will continue to be carried in larger aircraft. In fact, even with today's increasing load factors, the number of aircraft involved is not increasing at a rate of more than 4 per cent annually—and there is every indication that this level will be maintained. To keep pace with traffic growth

the operational facilities have to be improved also. The present 18/24 runway has been developed to what is known as Category 1 standard. This means that if present limiting weather minima 200 feet cloud base and 600 metres visibility can be progressively reduced to 100 feet and 400 metres respectively, ensuring maximum utilisation of the runway in all weather conditions. The ILS (Instrument Landing System) has been upgraded already by the Department of Trade and Industry (who operate the equipment) to provide the required integrity of operation, as the Airport Department have installed hundreds of extra runway centreline, touch-down zone, and approach light fittings which give the pilot unambiguous and instantaneous guidance as he emerges from low cloud for landing.

### Few diversions

In time there will be very few diversions to Manchester because adverse weather conditions at other airports. Earlier this year 87 aircraft were diverted from London, Gatwick and Luton airports. At one point during those two days of diversion there were 64 aircraft parked over the airfield but in the interval of air safety it is essential to accept diverted aircraft as long as it is possible to do so.

Urgent consideration is being given to freight facilities for ramp expansion traffic. During 1970 Manchester Airport handled 625,000 metric tons of freight which was valued at £129 millions. The consultants now estimate that there will be a tenfold increase in cargo through Manchester in the next five years and the planning of new terminal facilities is taking place. A cargo village is anticipated to cost £8.3 millions and cover 100 acres.

The continued expansion of Manchester Airport is to meet the commercial, industrial, and recreational requirements of the million who live in the North-west region. Within the next decade this comprehensive undertaking will be equal to the finest airport in Europe, a terminal complex where equal emphasis will be placed on both growth and ecological development.

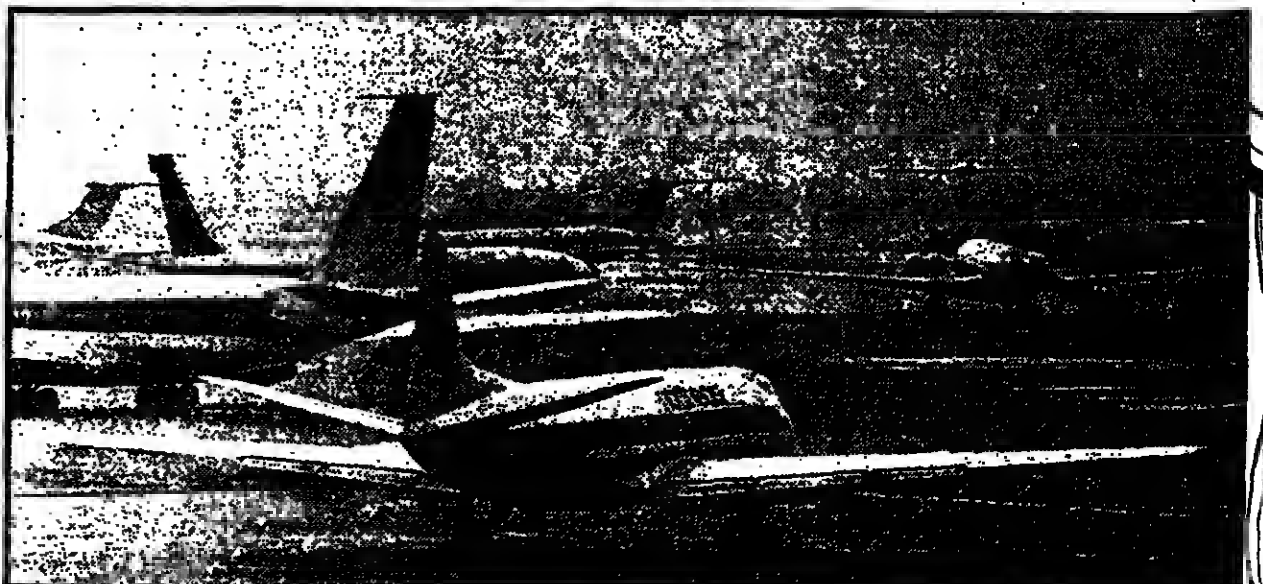
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## THE NORTH-WEST

... month Manchester Airport will  
... its two millionth passenger  
... year (nearly double the annual  
... of nine years ago). . . .  
... the year 1985 it is anticipated  
... five million passengers and  
... half a million tons of freight  
... be handled annually. . . .

... but one man's profit is another's  
... homes and senses are  
... railed day and night by noise and  
... ration, a film of fuel deposit and  
... pervading smell. The pattern  
... of course. If every day was  
... foggy, winter Sunday, life would  
... tolerable, at least for those who  
... foggy, winter Sundays. On  
... other hand summer weekends  
... quite intolerable . . .

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## The noise victims

by A. S. COMM, Styal Action Committee

A LANCASTRIAN think-  
ing of holidaying in  
Spain next summer might  
be pleased to read in his  
newspaper that "Britain's  
package tour operators are  
planning an increase in the  
number of flights out of  
Manchester Airport next  
year." A Bradford exporter  
might be glad to hear from  
BOAC that "on six days a  
week from October 1 there  
will be freighters from Man-  
chester to New York and  
Montreal, and on four days to  
Detroit and Chicago. While  
Boston will get three  
freighters a week BOAC's  
cargo manager for the Mid-  
lands and the North de-  
scribed the winter schedule  
for Manchester as the best  
ever. The city fathers of Man-  
chester presumably counte-  
nanced financial benefits and  
enhanced prestige as they  
plan a second main runway  
for £8 millions and to develop  
a "cargo village" to deal  
with their hoped-for tenfold  
increase in freight traffic.

### Green belt

But one man's profit is  
another's loss. Certainly  
those who find themselves  
neighbours of the city's air-  
port are the victims of the  
apparently all-powerful cor-  
poration's airport develop-  
ment schemes. In the green  
belt village of Styal, just out-  
side the city and airport

boundary, the residents have  
seen and heard and felt and  
smelled a very substantial  
erosion of all the rural amen-  
ities they enjoyed before  
Manchester's airport came to  
Ringway. Moreover, all the  
signs are that further erosion  
is likely to be suffered in the  
near future to the point  
where many homes will be  
engulfed by compulsory  
acquisition to make way for  
the proposed second runway.

Meanwhile, homes and  
scenes are invaded day and  
night by noise and vibration,  
a film of fuel deposit and its  
pervading smell. The pattern  
varies of course. If every day  
was a foggy, winter Sunday  
life would be tolerable, at  
least for those who like  
foggy, winter Sundays. On  
the other hand summer week-  
ends are quite intolerable.  
Admittedly, weather conditions  
can alleviate as well as aggra-  
vate. It is not every Sunday  
that evensong at All Saints  
church is brought to a halt;  
and only the odd ceiling has  
been brought down by vibration.

Few of the inhabitants of  
Styal have degrees in acous-  
tics or aeronautical engineer-  
ing. But by direct observation  
through every sense, round  
the clock and round the year,  
they know that far too many  
of the 240 aircraft that con-  
stitute a busy, but not excep-  
tional, day are of the  
polluting or overnoisy types  
that a civilised world should  
never have allowed off the  
drawing board. They are not  
cheered by the knowledge  
that Manchester Corporation  
this year authorised an  
almost 50 per cent increase  
in night jet movements for  
next summer against the  
advice of the airport consul-  
tative committee representing  
all interests—including the  
airline operators themselves.  
Nor are they cheered by the  
apparently complete lack on  
the part of the corporation  
of any tangible measures to  
mitigate the effects on the  
neighbourhood of the present  
generation of noisy aircraft.  
If noise monitoring is taking  
place, certainly no beneficial  
effect has been felt. No  
attempts seem to be made to  
discourage or prevent the  
noisiest types of aircraft  
from using the airport at the  
most sensitive times of the  
night.

### Civilised step

Still less has there been  
any attempt by the corpora-  
tion to follow the example  
of other airport authorities  
in Europe and elsewhere—  
Rotterdam, Toronto, Mel-  
bourne, for example—who  
now close their airports at  
night to enable their neigh-  
bours in the adjoining city  
areas to sleep.

Not only would such a  
civilised step be welcomed  
by the airport's neighbours,  
it could also save the city  
£8 millions. The avoidance  
of night flights would make  
possible the repair at night,  
over a period of a few  
months, of the existing main  
runway and make a second  
runway unnecessary in the  
foreseeable future.

Can the people of Styal

hope to be spared by the  
adoption of a civilised—as  
well as financially attractive  
—solution to the problems of  
the airport? They need the  
right answer from both  
Manchester Corporation and  
also central government.

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believe it enables us also to give a  
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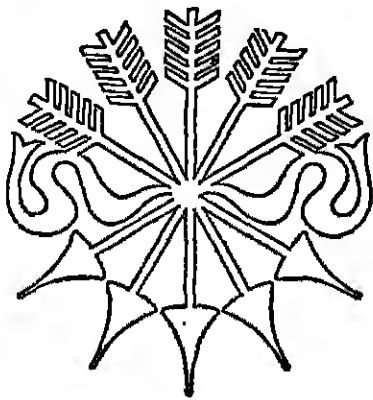
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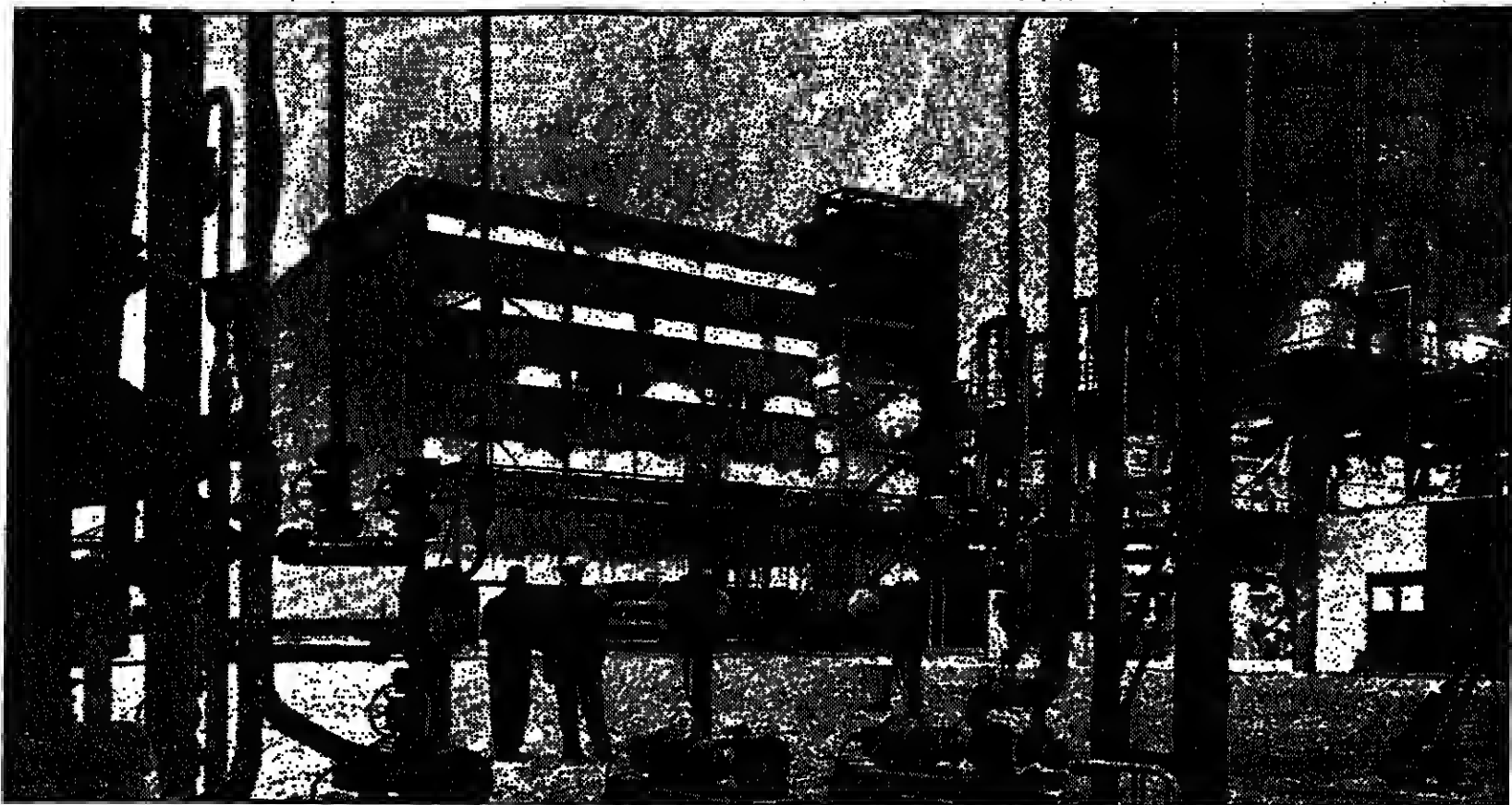
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In these days of rapid technological obsolescence the region's research and development laboratories must play a vital part in keeping its chemical industry in the forefront of progress.

Part of the complex of polyolefine plants on which are produced polypropylene and high and low density polyethylene at the Carrington works of Shell Chemicals UK Ltd.

## Chemical compounds

by J. GRIGOR,  
director of research, CIBA-GEIGY (UK)

I remember being impressed many years ago when a fellow Scot told me that half the British chemical industry was within a 50-mile radius of Manchester. Since this extravagant claim came from a disinterested foreigner and not a Mancunian I was prepared to accept it at face value. According to my map such a claim crosses the Pennines to include among others the dyestuffs plants of Huddersfield and the fibre plants

of Harrogate. Let's we precipitate a border clash or exacerbate Lancashire/Yorkshire rivalry still further this review is confined to the North-west area as defined by H.M. Government, namely Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Derbyshire.

The chemical industry in the North-west had its origins in the limestone of Derbyshire, the salt deposits of Cheshire, and the port of Liverpool. Its staple is heavy inorganic chemicals as assured and in seeking outlets for chlorine, no longer required for bleaching powder, the first heavy organic chemicals, chlorohydrocarbons, were produced at Widnes in 1897.

### Synthetic dyes

The textile industry of the North-west, based on imports through the port of Liverpool, and later Manchester, led also to the import of natural colouring materials. The advent of synthetic dyes was recognised by Levinstein, who started manufacture in Manchester in 1864 near his customers in the textile trade. By the end of the nineteenth century, therefore, the North-west had a stake in heavy organics, heavy inorganics, and dyestuffs with its basis in organic chemistry from which the modern organic chemical industry has grown.

Continental chemical companies came for the organic dyestuffs trade which had less appeal to the local investor than the capital intensive heavy chemical sector. Agfa and Bayer held for a short time in the 1890s a stake in Levinstein's. The Clayton Aniline Company was established in 1876 with Swiss financial backing to produce dyestuffs intermediates. Swiss chemical companies came too, first, merchandising and then establishing their own manufacture: CIBA acquired the Clayton Aniline Company to be joined later by Geigy and Sandoz as minority shareholders. Geigy formed its British company in Manchester and later established its own manufacturing site at Trafford Park.

Obsolete processes and mergers are not solely a contemporary phenomenon. By the end of the nineteenth century the region had shown its ability to face technological change when the Le Blanc process gave way to the Solvay and mergers such as the formation of the United Alkali Company in 1890. In the past 50 years famous names have disappeared from company newspaper. Levinstein became part of the British Dyestuffs Corporation and then later ICI Dyestuffs Division and now ICI Organics Division, although still known locally

to the older generation as Levinstein's. Brunner Mond and United Alkali are now the Mond Division of ICI. CIBA and Geigy are now CIBA-GEIGY (UK), Murex troyds Salt is now part of BP Chemicals—to mention only a few.

New names have appeared, for example Lankro, at Eccles, a thriving company founded only 34 years ago by Dr Kroch in the heat entrepreneurial traditions. The major chemical companies themselves, the product of mergers and acquisition, are well represented with research and development laboratories and/or works in the area. In addition to those already mentioned the list includes Shell Chemicals, Albright and Wilson, Burmah-Castrol, Fisons, Unilever Chemicals, Glaxo, Laporte, Kodak, Associated Ocel, Coalite Chemicals and Lancashire Tar Distillers.

Indeed, there are over thirty chemical companies with operations in the area, and as many again in allied industries such as paint, soaps, and fats.

In the North-west the chemical and allied industries are fourth among the manufacturing industries with an employment figure of 117,000, representing some

4.1 per cent of the total work force—almost twice the percentage per capita of the next highest region, the South-east: 2.3 per cent of those employed nationally in the chemical industry are located in the North-west.

United Kingdom regional statistics in turnover and tonnages are not available, but assuming that the region is no less efficient than the national average an estimate can be made: based on 1969 national figures from OECD, turnover in the North-west in the industry could be of the order of £750 millions to £800 millions, possibly arising from assets of around £1,000 millions.

### Organic chemicals

Products manufactured in the North-west cover almost the entire spectrum of the chemical industry. Chlorine, chlorine-based organics, caustic soda and acids are manufactured at Runcorn and Widnes (to a lesser extent at Fleetwood), and salt and soda-based chemicals in the Northwich area. The organic chemicals section is represented by petrochemicals at Carrington based on feedstocks from the refinery at Ellesmere Port, and by plastics chemicals,

specialties, industrial chemicals, and dyestuffs in the Manchester area. Pharmaceutical plants are located at St Helens, Uxbridge, Dublin, Macleod, and Holmes Chapel. On Merseyside there is the processing of vegetable oils and the manufacture of soap, detergents, edible oils, and glycerine. The region also has paint and plastics processing manufacture.

In the past five years it can be estimated that new plants costing £282 millions have come on stream in the North-west representing 18.3 per cent of the national investment. According to "Chemical Age 1971 Survey" another £258 millions worth of "projects" are still in hand representing 30.4 per cent of the national investment. The large £225 millions investment programme planned at Carrington is, it is understood, under review but in the chemical industry such projects are generally rephased rather than cancelled.

There is a great local tradition of chemical innovation with such outstanding notable firsts as polyester fibre ("Terylene") at Calico Printers and polythene at ICI, Warrington. Recent research successes

have been acknowledged by Queen's Awards for Technological Innovation. Among the local laboratories so recognised are the Dyestuffs (now Organics), Mond, and Pharmaceuticals Divisions of ICI, Geigy (UK) (now CIBA-GEIGY), Fisons, North West Gas Board, and Thorium.

These are difficult times for all industries, facing as they do the major challenge of increasing the per capita output (per turnover per employee). The North-western chemical industry, however, has the advantage of largely modern equipment—about a quarter of its plant is less than five years old—and this puts it in a better position than many areas to face increasing international competition.

In these days of rapid technological obsolescence, the region's research and development laboratories must play a vital part in keeping its chemical industry in the forefront of progress and will ensure that this segment of industry retains its scientifically advanced character. Does the chemical industry have confidence in the North-west? The industry is currently answering this question by investing substantially more here than in any other region.



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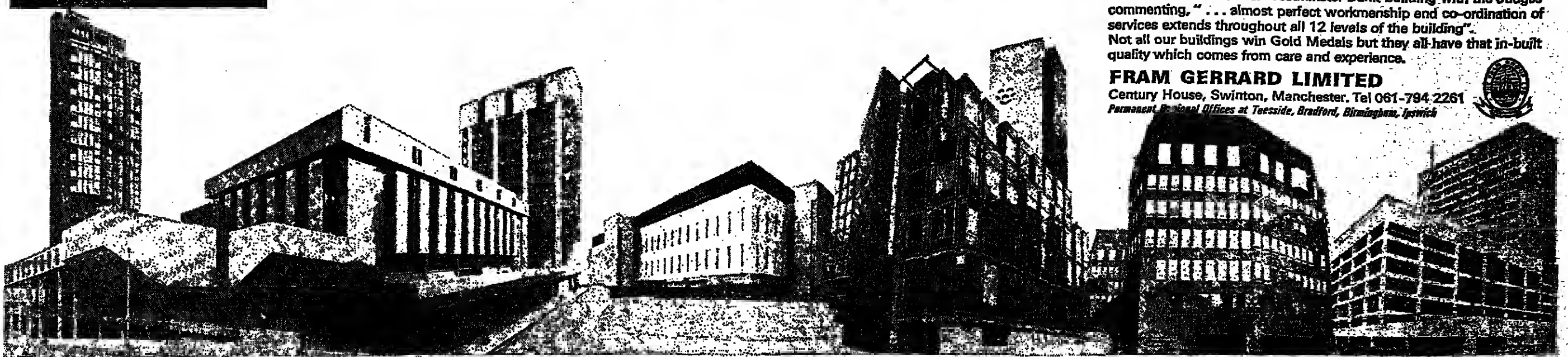
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National Westminster Bank,  
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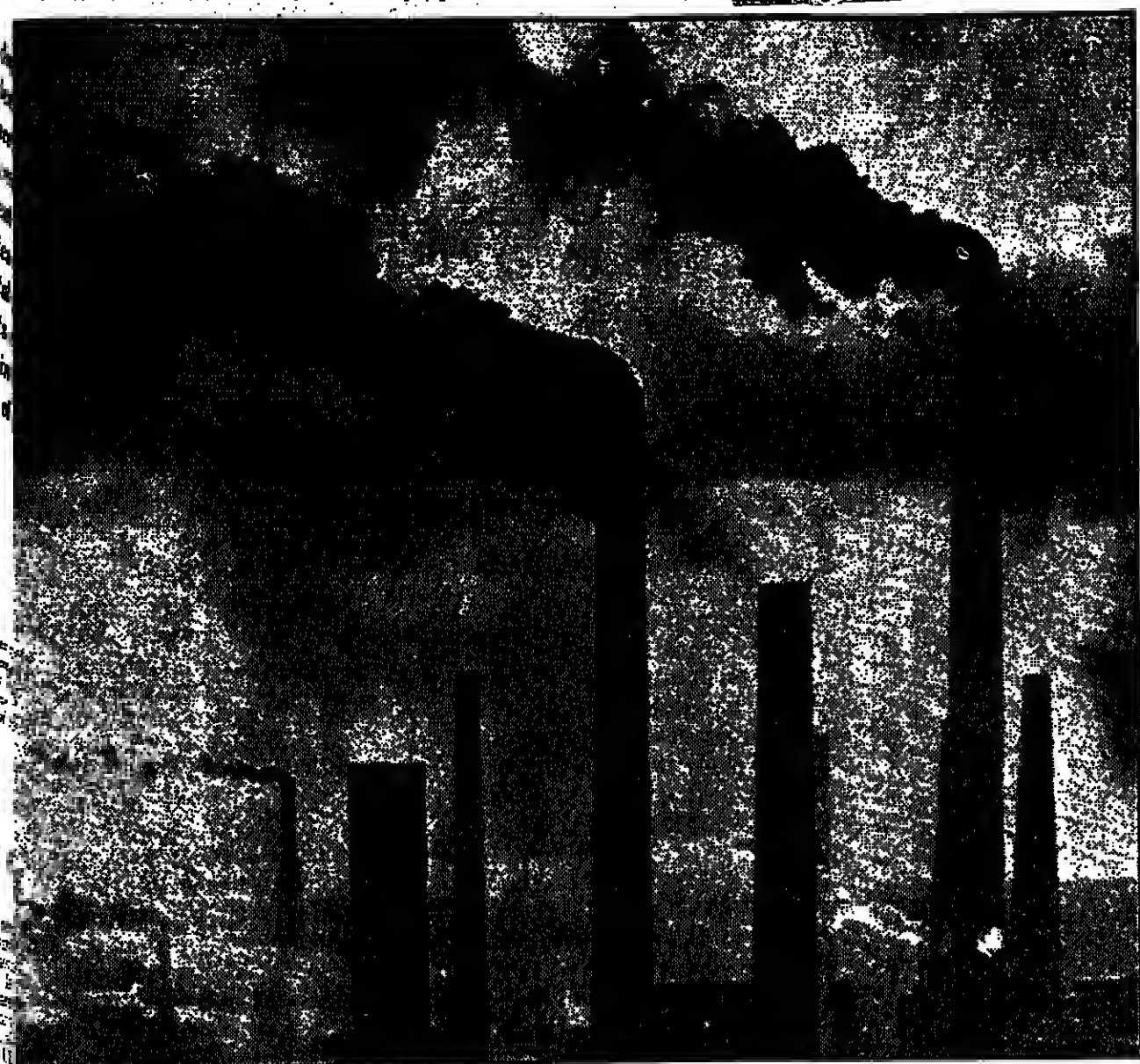
Civic Building, Manchester.  
Architect—The Environment



# THE NORTH -WEST

هكذا من النجف

In these  
technological  
obsolescence  
region's  
development  
laboratories  
play a role  
keeping the  
industry in  
forefront



## Dark, satanic ills

ANTHONY PEARSON ON POLLUTION

SUPPOSE the North-west I knew and loved as a child was a truly clean place, beyond all acceptable bounds. It was smoke, my cobbles, black rain, and blacker buildings but it seemed better then, even allowing for my deep sentimental streak than it does now.

You need only stand in the centre of Manchester on a sunny summer's day, or better still an autumn day when the air should be fresh and crisp with the cold, and look upwards at the sun which is weak and watery, in spite of smokeless policies. Manchester and Salford are still dark and small places. And the air stinks of coal fumes and exhaust gases; all these lungfuls than anything the old hills pushed out in the great days of ton when every chimney west of the Pennines belched forth a black bill of smoke and drenched the earth in smoggy soot.

In the North-west we live in Britain's most polluted region. The air is full of the "dark, satanic ills" has not improved conditions much, for clean air is expensive and a law to enforce it complicated, so that too much is left to take care of itself and too little is done as a result.

Manchester was the first city in Britain to obtain legal powers to establish smokeless zones. It was also the first to have a large, occupied central area, comprising 400 acres, made fully smokeless. But in spite of this effort, the smokeless ban had to be lifted on many areas last winter because of the shortage of smokeless fuel.

The rising of the smokeless ban across a great outcry for Manchester and the North-west is an area deeply concerned with pollution in every aspect. Much has been done to clean up countryside, the suburbs and the rivers, as well as the air. In five years, might well be possible and safe to take in the river Irwell. The measure, which is the EOD (biological oxygen demand) and between 1967 and 1967 the average EOD of the Irwell stood at 28. The present figure is nine indicating that the oxygen content is much higher than ever before.

Untreated or badly processed sewage takes the oxygen out of the water and makes it impossible for the bacteria which break down the

sewage to live. Correctly treated sewage is both safe and clean and since the standards of sewage pumped into the Irwell have risen over the years, the condition of the water has vastly improved.

Every day about 320 million gallons of water flow over the bed of the Irwell. On a hot, dry summer day this figure may be only a third of that and then over half of it will be some kind of effluent. This in itself does not make the river dirty. It is only the untreated effluent which turns the Irwell into an open sewer and this has caused pollution inspectors from the Mersey and Weaver River Authorities to clamp down. The two main types of sewage treatment filter and activated sludge, are different ways of forcing oxygen into the raw effluent. The rotating arms over the beds of sewage works drip the effluent on to the beds which house quantities of bacteria. All the sewage in the Irwell is now treated like this and local authorities and private firms are spending up to £10 millions annually on plants to give sewage better treatment.

### Crude sewage

A similar scheme is planned for the Mersey, where seven Merseyside authorities, Crosby, Litherland, Bootle, Liverpool, Bebington, Birkenhead, and Wallasey, pour 50 million gallons of crude sewage into the estuary each day.

In spite of pressure from the Mersey and Weaver River Authority none of these towns has new proposals for treating effluent and they face big engineering and financial problems in improving their treatment. The upper reaches of the Mersey, in the Manchester area, have already improved even to the extent of now building stocks of coarse fish. But the lower estuarine reaches are in a filthy state with the foreshores contaminated with sewage sludge and untreated effluent floating in the water.

The Mersey and Weaver River Authority blame the worst pollution on discharges in the area beyond their control, that is the tidal reaches below Warrington. Discharge permission is only required if the rate of discharge is increased or changed in composition. But conditions on most North-west rivers are better now, the river authorities have had great success in

both preventing new pollution and containing existing discharges to an acceptable level. In last year's annual report the Lancashire River Authority complained that the backlog of anti-pollution measures had not been as great as it would have wished. Even so conditions had improved although much remained to be done. During last year the authority received 253 complaints about water quality compared with 122 the previous year. These included 39 involving sewage effluent, 39 trade effluents, 71 farm effluents, and 64 oil. But this sort of statistics can be read as a greater public awareness towards the need for preventive action against pollution rather than simply deciding the rivers concerned suffered an increase in pollution.

Coastal waters suffer as much today if not more, than rivers. The sea around our coasts is being used as a dumping ground for dirty oil from the holds of tankers and sewage pumped out by local authorities. Off the Lancashire coast, in the Lune Deep, commercial waste disposal firms dump thousands of gallons of toxic material every year. It is contained in metal drums which finally rot and burst, discharging the chemicals into the sea currents with consequent high mortality to fish and other water life. Sewage pipes do the same kind of damage although to a lesser extent. The discharges are never far enough out to sea and the rising and falling action of the tides brings untreated sewage and deposits it back on the beaches, as can often be seen at many Lancashire and North Wales resorts in both winter and summer.

The effect of living in any industrial environment adds to the general impression of overall pollution. Everything in a Northern conurbation seems dirty and unacceptable because it has always been like that from necessity. The bronchitis rate is still the highest in the country but that is as much due to the dampness as to the bad air. In reality the old feeling about the North-country is no longer valid. The air is really much cleaner, the buildings no longer coated with irremovable generations of grime, and the sky is often blue and clear in the morning before the smoke haze which always marks a Northern cotton town. The rivers are cleaner if not cleaned and the grass is not peck-marked with soot. The North-west is still polluted but things are better all the time.

## Waste not

a report on disposal methods

£4,000 for a 10-gallons an hour plant to ten times that figure for a 1,000 gallons an hour plant. If the effluent is to be burned is made up totally of water the cost of fuel oil works out at approximately 0.8p per gallon. But for airborne toxic waste, smoke and soot discharged up chimneys, there are virtually no running costs because the material will incinerate itself.

While the present market for incineration equipment is small and slow the future is good. Increased anti-pollution legislation will work to enforce the installation of incinerators for clearing toxic waste both in Britain and in Europe.

Hygrotherm are already looking carefully at the European market, particularly Germany and Holland, where stringent legislation in a very comprehensive clean-air programme will enforce the use of incineration plants to deal with waste toxic material.

There is also an item of anti-food pollution equipment being marketed by Hygrotherm. It is a processing plant which heats basic meal products such as fishmeal to boiling point to kill any salmonella germs which may be present. It is largely used in the production of animal foods but could be used to sterilise any foodstuffs.

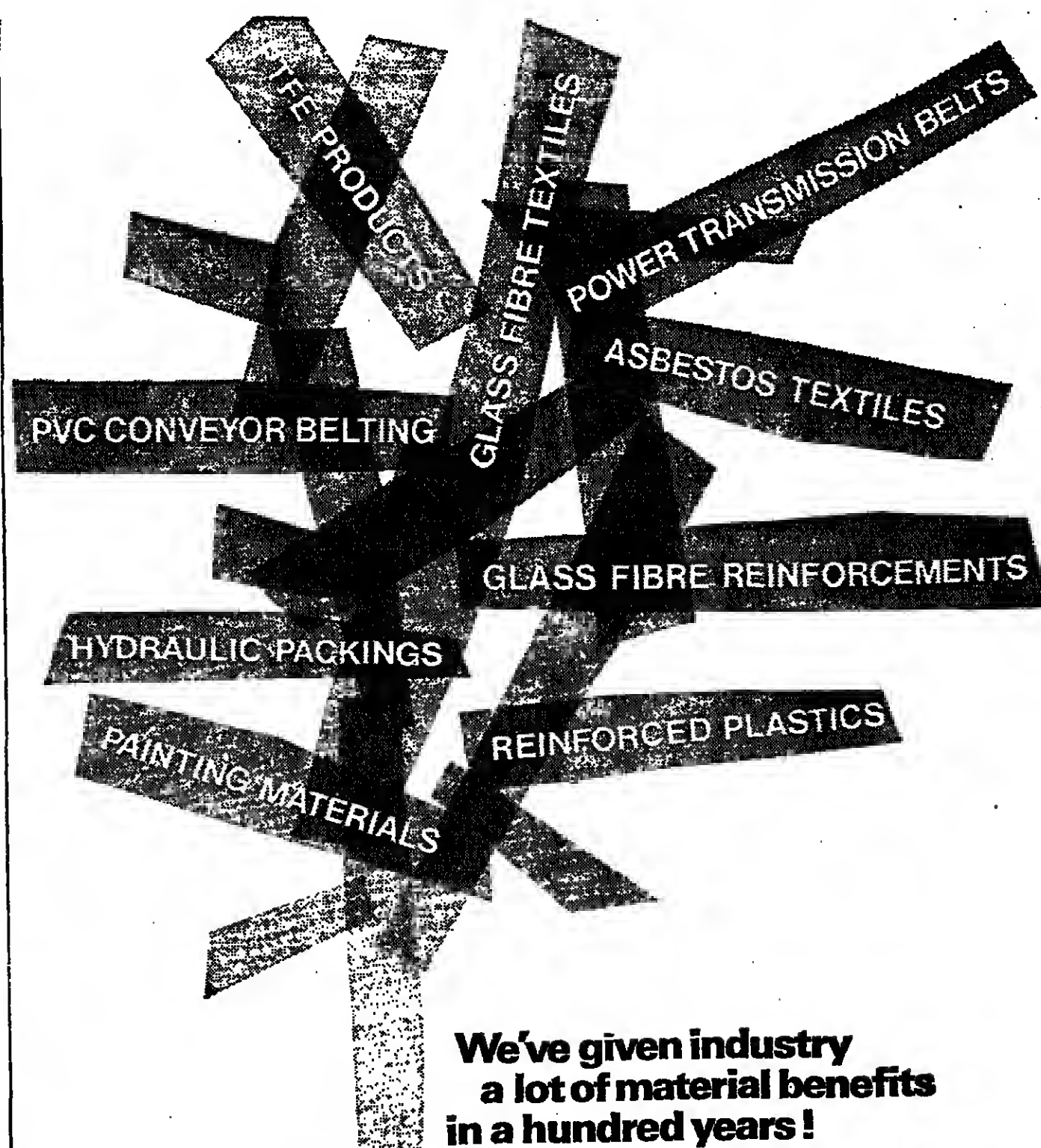
The other method of dealing with waste material as an anti-pollution measure is simply contracting to have the waste taken away and dumped. A North-west firm handling disposal of liquids, Waste Clearance at Tyldesley, operates specially equipped vacuum-loading lines, tankers which are capable of dealing with almost

every type of liquid effluent including corrosive and non-corrosive heavy sludges.

The types of effluents handled by the company fall into two basic categories—liquids and sludges. The former usually consist of mild acid or alkaline solutions containing not more than 10 per cent caustic soda or sulphuric acid. Liquid waste of this type can be transported to a Government approved "lagoon" where the solution is neutralised by the effect of surface evaporation and downward filtration. The chemical content of materials lagooned in this way must conform to Government approved tolerances.

Toxic materials outside these specifications are not handled. It is the responsibility of the producing company to process solutions at their plant so that the toxicity is reduced to acceptable levels before disposal. Usually this results in a sulphated material which, because it is deficient in oxygen, is not acceptable for lagooning or releasing into rivers but which can be mixed with dry waste and disposed of safely on landfill sites. Certain biological sludges can also be handled in this way, including some forms of sewage sludge. But more toxic forms are often dumped at sea after vetting by the Ministry of Agriculture.

This type of waste disposal accounts for the majority of dumping in this country. Incineration accounts for only a small proportion but will be responsible for much more in the future.



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## THE NORTH-WEST



## Far from the madding crowd

EDWARD HART on the lot of the hill farmer

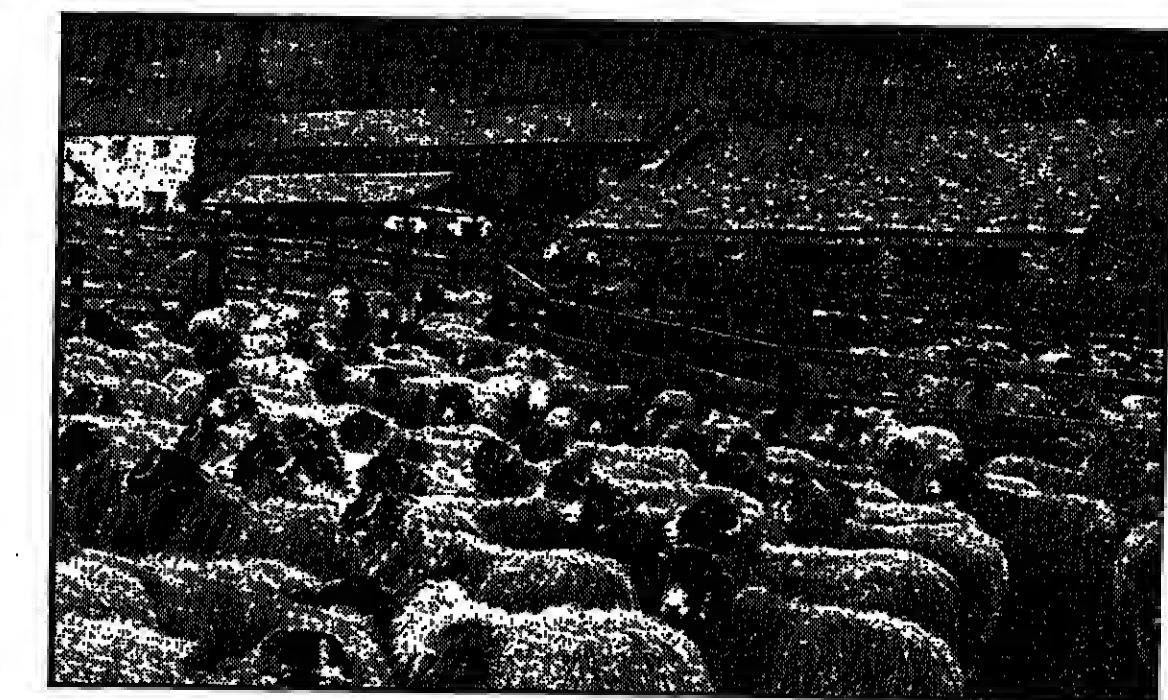
WIDELY varying ideas exist concerning the hill farmer's life. By some it may be regarded with a twinge of envy; an ideal existence walking among those same hills which the townsman sees only on holidays and weekends. Rush-hour travel has no part of it, the madding crowd is far away, while birds, wild animals, and sheep are the only companions in the sweet upland air.

To another school, hill farming conjures a hovel at the end of a track, absence of electricity, no television or buses, with schools, libraries, and shops a tedious and expensive drive away.

In North-west England the answer lies somewhere between these two extremes. There is no typical hill farmer. It has been truly said that to generalise about lowland farming is foolish, to generalise about hill farming is criminal.

The small dairy farmer continues in business, milking his own cows 14 times a week, 730 times a year, sometimes literally for 20 years on end without a break. For him, the satisfaction of the monthly milk cheque is set against the tie, and he manages to gear his life around milking times.

Higher up the hills, stock raising is the rule. Soil is so thin and climate so hard that to put a butcher's finish on sheep and cattle may be impossible, so they must be sold in the store stage to lowland farmers. Reasonable store prices following two seasons of good weather have



The principal aim of fox-hunting in the Lake District is to kill lamb-stealing foxes. Above: Mr Stanley Martinson, Whip to the Blencathra, with his terriers, is listening for the hounds across the Newlands valley

Left: Swaledale ewes and a few Herdwicks (white faced and hornless) await vaccination near the centuries-old Glencoyne farmhouse, Ullswater

made hill farmers far happier this autumn than they have been for a decade. Their problem is the overriding one of the hills; no alternative form of farm production is open to them.

A minimum flock of 500 breeding ewes and some beef cows was the standard for a satisfactory living arrived at by the North Pennines Rural Development Board, before its rapid axing by Mr Prior. Many hill farmers in its area thought the wrong board had gone, that the RDB had a poten-

tial for good without the time to realise anything positive.

Where holdings cannot carry the stock numbers mentioned, they may be classed "nonviable," and are often so termed by professors in agricultural economics. The subsidies they draw are highlighted by learned men from comfortable houses whose salaries are completely paid by the State.

These nonviable farms show a marked disinclination to die. Incomes are supplemented by bed and breakfast, calf dealing, breeding a few animals of high individual value such as pedigree rams or even dogs, helping larger farmers, or as beaters of driven grouse. Your self-employed hill man is usually a skilled and reliable worker for others, learning of who does what strikes through television and an aura of disbelief.

His efforts to make a decent living are all too often hampered by those who are supposed to help. Caravan sites are in great demand, and every hill farm in the North-west could provide them, suitably screened, and with toilet facilities. But planning authorities step in and say "No, they must be concentrated so as not to mar the beauty of the whole area."

One hill farmer replied: "In our day you would have to dig a hole and bury the caravan before you got permission. Every care with cleanliness and camouflage is to no avail. Site permission is just impossible to obtain."

He and his kind have realised that the townsman's invasion is here to stay, that it is better to swim with the tide and make a little money from holidaymakers. The wives enjoy a change of company, and in many instances the same families return year after year and become firm friends.

Tourism is accepted by farmers in the Lake District especially, but they have one fear. They feel that attempts are being made to make them park-keepers first and farmers second. They have horrible thoughts of a peak-capped, State-employed existence, rather than being their own masters.

Damage from thoughtless visitors can be terrific. A gang of youths waited for a delayed bus in a dale village, and to pass the time stripped the stone slates from a building that had withstood a hundred hill winters. Coping stones from wall tops are rolled downhill for fun, plastic bags left where they may suffocate stock.

Yet the farming community is not without hope. Mr

George Wilson, Glencoyne, Ullswater, is one of several who have staged "open days" for the public. "Most damage is due more to ignorance than malice. If we show people why certain actions are so damaging, they are less prone to do them. And the open days are very popular, as proved by the hundreds of visitors," said Mr Wilson.

The M6 extension has not yet brought the overwhelming flood of visitors feared in the Lakes. As autumn falls, hill farmers once more move freely along their roads, preparing for another winter, and hearing news of the several foot packs of hounds, for the principal aim of Lake District fox hunting is to kill lamb-stealing foxes.

Beef cattle have become increasingly important. In 1966, Cumberland and Westmorland had 21,500 beef cows on their hills, a figure which has topped 30,000 this year.

Positive Government encouragement and higher market prices have raised quality as well as quantity. Fawn-coloured calves seen on North-western hills are

usually by Charolais sires, one of several recent Continental imports.

Europe's impingement on hill farmers' thinking in many ways. If we enter EEC, will headage subsidies on sheep and cattle remain? No one has said "Yes," positively. Special help is allowed for areas with geographical and climatic difficulties, for white Pennine and Lake District hills are lower than the Alpine region, the much lower tree line indicates the severity of their climate.

Hill farmers welcome trees, planted to shelter the right places. Lack of any known Government policy on land use makes them apprehensive that their best land will be taken for planting, that it will not be kept, and that they will not be allowed to use forestry roads.

North-western hill men, like farmers the world over, simply wish to be allowed to get on with their job of growing more herbage and breeding better stock, leaving their farms better than they found them. In 1971 such aims merit both recognition and support.

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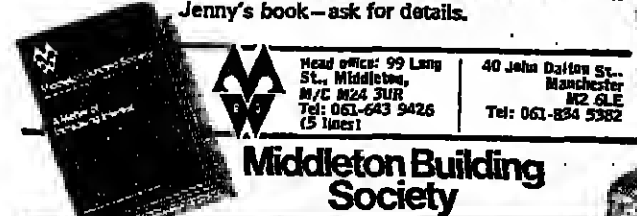
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# The Scorpion theory—or safety in numbers

Q: What do you think of President Nixon's overtures to China and his projected visit to Peking?

A: The approach to China which resulted in the invitation is really a great historical event. It's one of the biggest reversals that I know of in history, where the world's most powerful country completely changed their rôle vis-à-vis one another.

The consequences of that will take a long time to play out and are unpredictable at this moment. But when you have a world divided into two, and you then change it into a world divided into four—China, the Soviet Union, the United States and Japan—it will produce a wholly different result.

The mere going to China, the willingness to accept the invitation, is in itself an acknowledgment of a colossal error that the United States made at the beginning of the cold war. That's when we departed from the old American doctrine that the government we recognised, whether we liked it or not, was the one that governed the country. That error has had enormous consequences, because having made the decision to treat the People's Republic of China as an enemy, we then made a great number of promises and commitments which we have not been able to keep. Such as the policy with Formosa, and the various treaties and guarantees we scattered around the eastern side of the Pacific.

Those commitments were made in good faith and can't be thrown aside lightly, even though we now admit they were an error. It will probably take a generation to correct the consequences of having made such a big mistake. My view is that it is better to have made the mistake and to correct it than to persist in it.

It's a mistake that can be corrected by a strong power, without humiliation necessarily, and with a certain amount of good faith. The willingness to admit the mistake and adjust to it, to make decisions quietly, to reverse the policy slowly, with due consultation and notice to everybody tactfully—that's what diplomacy is all about.

Q: Does it surprise you that such a radical examination of our foreign policy is being made by Nixon, who has made a career of being on anti-Communist?

A: Only Nixon, among the available public men, could have made such a reversal. And he did it in the best tradition of Anglo-American politics. Remember, after all, it was the Tories who enfranchised the masses of people in England in the nineteenth century, not the Liberals. The theory when I was young, and just learning about politics, was that you always got conservatives to do the liberal things and liberals to do the conservative things. In Nixon's case it's very dramatic because he was such a violent and unscrupulous anti-Communist. But, nevertheless, it's in the correct order of political progress that it's happening.

Q: How is this going to affect our relations with Japan and Japan's rôle in Asia?

A: I think it's going to reduce Japan's power to manipulate the situation because there are going to be two in the game instead of two. She'll be only one in a multi-polar world and I think that it will be healthy for her, and it will be healthy for us to have admitted our mistakes.

## 'The idea that the Soviet presence in the Mediterranean and Middle East... can't be tolerated was invented by the British...'

Q: Chou En-lai recently spoke of the dangers Japan represented to China, and this was received with certain sympathy by American observers. It would seem that we may be moving back toward the pre-war position of Chinese-American friendship against powerful Japan.

A: I think there's great underlying sentiment for China in the United States. There always has been a good deal of the disaffection over in our attitude toward China. Americans had been missionaries and had done what they thought was the best thing for China. Then they felt spurned and were outraged. But there has always been a very strong pro-Chinese feeling in the United States.

Q: It was interesting that this radical reversal of policy met with almost unanimous public approval, which might indicate that this is another area in which government policy had fallen behind public opinion.

A: I think that this is certainly true. The old anti-Communist crusading, in which you had to outlaw and black-ball anything Chinese, had been dead for some time. The reason there was no outcry about the reversal was that it was made under the auspices of a certified anti-Communist like Nixon. There was nothing to object to. I consider the whole thing a plus, and I don't care whether Nixon wanted to be re-elected or not. The reason why Nixon shouldn't want to be re-elected, that fact that he did it was a real service and it's one of the things the administration will be known for.

Q: So what you see is a concert of powers—the United States, Russia, China, Japan, and perhaps a revived Europe—pooling interests against one another, and without forming alliances. Is that right?

A: You see, I consider world government absolutely impossible to attain. I'm not even sure we wouldn't be in rebellion against it if there were one. The next thing you can have is hegemony. Some powers can rule the world for a while. But that can't last very long—less and less as the modern world develops. Or you can have a bi-polar world such as we've had for only a few years, or else you get to a multi-polar world. I think that the whole there is safety in numbers.

Q: For the first time in history no power can destroy its rival without being destroyed in return. Has this stabilised the world power structure?

A: In a book I'm working on I discuss the various forms of doom that are being prophesied. This sense of doom grew up only when the Soviet Union and the United States had atomic bombs. Oppenheimer compared the situation to two scorpions in a bottle. As long as you had two powers alone in the world, they might kill each other. But when many people have nuclear bombs—there's a community and nobody can exterminate anybody else without all the others being frightened. That's not an abnormal way of stabilising a power situation.

Q: There's much concern in the Administration and the media about the Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean, and the Soviet political presence in the Middle East. Do you think that this really represents a threat to American interests?

A: The idea that the Soviet presence in the Mediterranean and the Middle East is something that can be tolerated was invented by the British as a way of protecting their road to India. It is a product of empire, and when the empire dissolved, of course the reason for protecting that road dissolved. The United States has no reason for wanting to exclude the Soviets from the Mediterranean.

Now, whether our interests are threatened is a question of how you define our interests. What are our interests? I think our interests are, on the whole, the development of the resources of the Middle East and peace in the Middle East. As for the Arab-Israeli conflict, I think that on the whole, the basic theory of the Administration is correct. There should be a balance of power in which Israel cannot be crushed by the Arabs, or by the Soviet Union and the Arabs, or by the other hand is not strong enough to overrun more territory than it already has now, or perhaps to hold even as much. I think it's basically a correct policy, and can be made to work. If the Israelis were sure that we really meant they couldn't be destroyed, they wouldn't be so interested in particular pieces of territory.

Q: How do you feel about Senator Fulbright's proposal for an imposed settlement in the Middle East, guaranteed by the Great Powers?

A: I don't think any imposed settlement is a good one because you've got to get agreement, and I don't think the imposers are strong enough to impose one. What I would like is that the United States should eventually become one of the guarantors of a settlement.

Q: The disaster of Vietnam has made many people believe we must define national interest much more narrowly. Do we have a vital interest in the survival of Israel? How would you define our national interest?

A: That word is so encrusted with historical meanings that it's hard to say what you mean by it. The national interest has been identified with every conceivable thing that people are interested in. Once the national interest in Europe was that the Catholic religion should spread. Then



## WALTER LIPPMANN

America's most famous columnist and political thinker, now 82, surveys the world scene in an interview with his current biographer Ronald Steel

it was the Protestant religions. And then it was that the woolen trades should have a good market and then it was that nations should get gold to inflate their currencies.

National interest can mean any one of these things. But in our time it seems to me that our national interest is to see that we are comfortably secure against invasion and attack within a perfectly naturally defensible area that we recognise. For instance, with an invasion of Canada, the vital American national interest would be involved at once. Invasion of Mexico, the seizure of Cuba, would mean that

## 'I consider Western Europe up to somewhere in the middle of Germany as vital. The division of Germany... is not fatally awful'

On the other hand, we can't say that Israel is as vital as that to the United States. It does no good to pretend that it is. But the world is a better place for having Israel in the Middle East. It is advancing civilisation and technology there, and the world would be worse place if it didn't exist. We ought to use our power, not to fight a war there, but to discourage and offset power, to feed Israel Phantom jets, and so on.

Q: Is Western Europe an area vital to our interests?

A: Yes, I consider Western Europe up to somewhere in the middle of Germany as vital. And the division of Germany, while lamentable really, is not fatally awful. There is no doubt that somewhere in Germany there is an abyss where our vital interest fades off.

Q: Do you think it should be an aim of American policy to seek a unification of Germany and the withdrawal of foreign troops?

A: Yes, I think we should accept it as a matter of fact that if the Germans wish to unite we should not prevent them. There I think we would come into conflict with the Russians, who want to keep them divided, and perhaps to a certain degree with the French. But I think that when the Germans want to unite they will unite and they shouldn't be prevented by force.

Q: What do you think of Nixon's Vietnam policy and where is it likely to take us?

A: President Nixon came into office with three dominating ideas in his mind. One was the notion that he

wouldn't let anybody charge him with having lost the war. He wouldn't be the first President to lose a war. The second point, which he got from the thinking in the Pentagon, in the industrial and military complex, was that we needed to hold on to Camranh Bay, the strong point in South-east Asia. The third was that he had to end the war in his first term if he wanted to be re-elected.

Now, in order to satisfy these three criteria, he adopted a very contorted, acrobatic policy. The simple, direct policy would have been to say the war has been a mistake, it was done by the people who have just been defeated in the election, and I'm going to end the war and negotiate a withdrawal, fixing a date with North Vietnam. This would have been a perfectly feasible thing to do, and one which he was advised to do.

The French Foreign Office, which acted as sort of intermediary, told him the conditions under which he could end the war. But because he didn't want to give up any of his three points which he wanted to touch, he invented the absurd policy of saying he would withdraw the troops, but nevertheless, South Vietnam would win the war. This was really absurd, considering that we didn't win it when we had our troops. In order to cover the failure and absurdity of that policy, he made the dashes into Cambodia and into Laos, which made certain enthusiasts for his policy shriek that they were winning when there was no chance of winning.

In fact, the whole policy was so absurd and getting so dangerous that it had to be rescued, to use the language he likes, by a great "forward pass." That was the China policy. That rescued him from the disaster and the collapse of his attempts to do things in Vietnam which couldn't be done by withdrawing. I am for the China policy, and I think it will work, because I think now he has to withdraw from Vietnam. I believe he will now fix a date, which is all he ever had to do to get out of Vietnam, and get out quite honorably and decently.

Not honorably and decently considering what the war has been, but honorably and decently in the sense that the Vietnamese army isn't going to march up Broadway and the Vietnamese flag is not going to fly over the Capitol. Nothing like that is going to happen. It's a perfectly decent loss, but not a defeat. We'll have not been defeated, but we'll have failed at an enterprise in which it was never possible to succeed.

Q: So the Administration has abandoned its policy of trying to win with airpower and South Vietnamese mercenaries?

A: Absolutely. They can postpone the inevitable with airpower and South Vietnamese mercenaries for a time. But they could probably get an agreement underwritten by Russia and China that North Vietnam would not make any military moves against South Vietnam for, say 10 years.

Q: What was your reaction to the revelations of the Pentagon Papers?

A: They were a great surprise to me. I didn't know they existed, and then, as soon as I knew enough about what they contained and how they were obtained, I felt at once that publication was a thing that had to be done. It rather resembled the Boston Tea Party, when you have a grievance and the grievance is to know how you got into one of the most costly wars in your history, and the government won't tell you and has over-classified and hidden things. Then, you have to do something to force information out into the open. In the Boston Tea Party the colonists couldn't get redress from the king, and so they poured his tea in the water.

They didn't kill anybody, and they didn't pretend they weren't doing what they did. This man Ellsberg, whom I don't know, but who seems to be a courageous man, said he'd take the blame for it, and that I think is what a conscientious man does, must do, if he must break the law. He didn't run away, he didn't try to hide, he didn't equivocate and the newspapers didn't either. I think the affair was well handled by the press and I think they made their point.

Q: Do you think that the Press has a right to publish what ever secret documents it may obtain if it feels it's in the national interest?

A: Less and less as life goes on, because I have come to believe there are no absolute rights. The American Constitution is unwavering if anybody claims an absolute right to anything. Everything good in the constitution depends upon self-restraint and an agreement to let the other person live. The press has no right to publish everything. Obviously not. It may be libellous, treasonable, anything. On the other hand, nobody has the absolute right to classify. The two rights can only be adjusted to each other by reasonable men, and if you don't have reasonable men, our system can't work.

Q: Is this a case where there were such overriding issues that other considerations had to be set aside?

A: I'm very much impressed that four volumes of the papers were never given out and never published. They dealt with negotiations in progress. Now that's very discriminating. What was done in military action five years ago is not a current thing and anybody who knows anything about codes knows there's no code breaking involved there.

Q: What did you feel the papers indicated about the tendency of government to be carried on in secret?

A: After the Second World War we found ourselves enormously powerful. The papers show the intoxication this country suffered from its suddenly acquired power. We were really *nouveau riche*.

We had power and we were eager on to use that power by Churchill and others beyond anything we were trained for, ever expected to have. The Pentagon Papers reveal a lot of intoxicated people playing for the first time in their lives with real power. I think it's a sorry reflection on their ability.

## '... now he has to withdraw from Vietnam ... it's a perfectly decent loss but not defeat'

Q: How can we exert public control over this kind of secret government?

A: This sort of secret government is a control. The experience of the war and the dreadful consequences of the war and the Pentagon Papers and what they reveal about the concealment are themselves a kind of vaccination.

Q: Is it possible for Congress to exert control over foreign policy?

A: Only when there's a climate of opinion and a feeling that it's needed. There is no mechanical device that I can think of that you can write into law or into a rule of Congress which will achieve it. There is a very delicate balance between the President and Congress, and unless both are run by people who want to keep the balance, it won't work. For instance, one of the troubles with Spiro Agnew is that he doesn't understand that feeling in America. That there must be a delicate adjustment of powers. The result is that he is always embittering everyone.

Q: How do you feel about the rôle of the military in our foreign policy? Do you believe in the military-industrial complex?

A: There is such a thing. I tell you, we're in an unhappy time which all countries go through in the second generation after a world war. They usually have very poor generals and military personnel. The French suffered from the Maginot Line and all that, and after the Second World War we suffered from really rather second-rate generals and second-rate admirals. The commanders in the Vietnam war have been far inferior to the ones who fought and won the Second World War.

## 'The Pentagon Papers reveal a lot of intoxicated people playing for the first time in their lives with real power... a sorry reflection on their abilities'

Q: Do you think that the military can be held responsible for what you describe as the really colossal errors of American foreign policy in the post-war period?

A: No, I don't think they were responsible for it at all. I think they were responsive to a global policy which was finally launched and we were going down that road. They made a colossal lot of errors on the way. For instance, they'd had an idea for a long time that we must have Camranh Bay, that it must be an American along point. Well, that was a good idea in the eighteenth century but it is not a twentieth-century idea.

Q: Do you agree with President Eisenhower that the military-industrial complex poses a danger to American democracy?

A: Certainly it's a danger that's got to be watched with an eagle eye. You can't accumulate the power that we've accumulated and the money that goes into that power and not have other effects.

The military-industrial complex and the size of the military is a reflection of foreign policy goals and commitments that the nation has established. Can you cut down the military without cutting down on the commitments?

A: It's grown to monstrous size. You have to get the political purposes of your government in line with the realities of power. Nobody's omnipotent—there's China, there's Russia, there's Europe, and if you ignore that fact and that's what the intoxicated generation forgot, then the military complex will go wild and then it's dangerous.

Q: Talking about overcommitment, you've argued eloquently, on number of people have echoed your feelings, that the United States should take a benign attitude toward revolutions in most countries and let them work out their own problems as they will, even if it means cancellation of American firms, and that this will be one way of avoiding future Vietnams. But given the rôle of American business in many underdeveloped countries, and the rôle of business in the American Government, do you think it's possible for the United States to give its economic system a following in policy of indifference toward revolutions and nationalisation, in places like South America?

A: I don't think indifference is quite the right word, but it certainly can follow a policy of not putting the whole military establishment at the service of business, that are aggrieved, or oppressed, or expropriated, or war not. The world is so complicated that things have to be let to find their own level because you can't arrange it. Nobody is wise enough or clever enough or strong enough to arrange it all for the world. That was one of the illusions of the post-war world.

Q: But do you feel that the economic system is required by its economic system to oppose revolutions in underdeveloped countries?

A: I don't agree with that, no. The United States is so big and so rich that no particular event in some small weak country is of vital importance to it. Inconvenient, yes, but not vitally important.

## Commonsense

Sir—The article by Roy H. B. tersley on Northern Ireland (October 7) offers a quality of common sense which one has looked for in vain in your editorials over the past two years.

Considering how far the situation has deteriorated since the Labour left office, proceeding from the refusal of an iniquitous civil disobedience, to even increasing violence and communal alienation, what point there in regarding the Labour front bench as precluded from any fresh thinking by the 1968 Act of 1969 or the Declaration of 1969?

The departure of its 16 opposition MPs has made St. Mont even less representative of opinion in the Six Counties than it already was. What then is the point of the border (a dubious affair at best, which omitted three counties of Ulster and incorporated two others with large Catholic and Republican minorities)?

The present situation will continue until we see some thinking whose boldness matches the gravity of events. All the Guardian offers is a talk of "democratic" decisions in a province which has never experienced them, since its Constitution guarantees perpetual poverty in the developing world?

C. Peters.  
23 Colons Lane,  
Chertsey, Surrey.

## Answer to a legal tangle

Sir—Harold Jackson's article on the deficiencies of the legal aid system and the lack of understanding of many of those who appear in criminal courts (October 6) focuses on a problem that has had the attention of many Probation Officers, including those who were until recently my colleagues in an inner London office.

One answer to the problem might be that a simple statement explaining procedure and legal rights could be given to all defendants; at best, though, this could be only a very partial solution because, however simple, such a document would have to explain a detailed process beyond the full understanding of many of those who appear before the courts, and in any case many people cannot "learn" by such formal, impersonal methods (particularly under stress). Nevertheless, since it could be a cheap and simple routine—it could be undertaken as a first step.

More efficient would be a "screening" procedure in which those charged with offences were seen individually to inform them of their rights and give any necessary help to understand and use them. This does not seem to be a proper task for social workers—for whom there is already sufficient ambiguity in their court rôle—but rather a natural extension of the lawyer's present work.

The ignorance and consequent confusion that has been recently revealed shows how inaccessible and incomprehensible many of these who go to court find the present structure of the legal profession, whose task it should be to interpret the court to the accused person, and vice versa. The establishment of a simple advice scheme in neighbourhood centres in a very few areas suggests a move towards the greater informality and availability of legal help. But until such a preliminary process is linked with the courts defendants will not get the support they need.

Underlying this issue is a more disturbing one. The court hearing, by proving guilt and sentencing, constitutes a first stage in a process meant to influence future behaviour. Coherent, comprehensible experiences seem a prerequisite in any positive change of behaviour, yet quite clearly many people do not fully understand the judicial process, let alone feel they can cope with it or be properly involved. How can we hope this will be an influential experience when for so many for whom it should be designed, it is alien and unintelligible?

Yours sincerely,  
Hugh England.  
33 Kings Avenue,  
Muswell Hill,  
London, N.10.

## Happiness is...

Sir—It is sad to see an acquaintance, a child psychologist writing about "Sesame Street" in the way Mary Waddington years, a long visit by me at



his home on the eve of my departure each summer from Greece.

We discussed on those occasions his and his country's poetry, but we discussed as well, and this is what originally brought us together, the military tyranny under which the finer spirits in our country have laboured since 1967. Foreign apologists for the colonels' dictatorship should pause occasionally to wonder why so patriotic and distinguished a poet and citizen as Mr. Seferis detested as much as he did the barbarians in khaki who dare advertise themselves as the saviours of Greece.

George Seferis was indeed a poet who loved and loved deeply, his country and who represented the best it has to offer today. It was because of this love that he could write many years ago: "Wherever I

## LETTERS to the Editor

LORD AVEBURY: See "Dangerous rush."

travel Greece wounds me." Respectfully yours,

George Anastasio,  
Lecturer in the Liberal Arts,  
University of Political Science,  
Rosary College.

## Dangerous rush

Sir—After only a nine days stay in Ceylon Lord Avebury opens his assessment of the situation in Ceylon (Guardian, October 2) with a Sinhala proverb that "if you catch a tiger by its tail it is difficult to let go." It is apt to remind him of a common English saying: "a little learning is a dangerous thing."

Once again here is a typical example of a "foreign expert" who after a brief visit abroad rushes headlong to analyse com-

plex conditions in developing countries, to pass judgment on them and to give gratuitous advice in areas where angels fear to tread.

Lord Avebury's sincerity and integrity are not in question, but his glibness is evident when he places so much emphasis on rumours and misrepresentations. The Ceylon Prime Minister is on record admitting that the official figures of the casualties may not be absolutely accurate even with all available information on casualties. Yet Lord Avebury after speaking to one prominent Buddhist priest concludes on an absolute figure of 50,000.

When questioned by a BBC interviewer as to whether he saw a parallel between Northern Ireland and Ceylon, Lord Avebury replied "bombs are exploding daily in Northern Ireland so emergency and detention are necessary, but all is quiet in Ceylon, but Ceylon Government is being hysterical" in retaining the emergency and the curfew.

Does Lord Avebury seriously suggest that despite the shattering experience of the bloody insurrection of April, the Ceylon Government could take refuge in the wisdom of a visitor to shift its responsibility by immediately lifting the emergency, and releasing the detainees, if according to its own more informed judgment such action could well imperil the lives of thousands?

Does it not strike Lord Avebury that the very calm he observed in Ceylon may be due

to the continuance of the emergency and the precautionary steps taken by the government however unnecessary they may seem to the superficial observer from outside?

The people of Ceylon must surely be left to decide when they can relax their vigilance of national and even international conspiracies to create chaos in Ceylon despite Lord Avebury's judgment.

No one should fail to criticise the Ceylon Government. If increasing violence and communal alienation are to follow there in regarding the Labour front bench as precluded from any fresh thinking by the 1968 Act of 1969 or the Declaration of 1969?

The Ceylonese people have never faced (and it is hoped that they never will face) a tragedy of such magnitude. They are doing their best to come back to normality, but outbursts and statements like that of Lord Avebury's will only create more harm than good.

Will it be too late to make a sincere appeal to Lord Avebury and the like to leave developing countries to settle their internal domestic matters with the good sense and maturity that they have hitherto shown?

In conclusion it is too much to request Lord Avebury to contribute positively by mobilising international support to combat unemployment and poverty in the developing world?

C. Peters.  
23 Colons Lane,  
Chertsey, Surrey.

حکومت الرشید















# US banks may cut prime lending rate as loan demand falls

The US banking industry's prime lending rate may be reduced soon because of a sharp decline in money market rates in recent weeks. In addition, the US Federal Reserve system in the past few weeks has adopted a more expansive monetary policy.

The prime rate is at 6 per cent. The possibility of a decline is due chiefly to the fact that banks are having to pay less for lendable funds.

Rates on negotiable certificates of deposit (CDs) are 1 point to 1 point below the levels that prevailed in early

## New loan schemes in Britain

New loan schemes for both industry and the private individual were announced yesterday by the Yorkshire Bank and the Glasgow-based British Bank of Commerce.

The Yorkshire Bank is today launching its home owners loan plan which will enable any house owner—not just customers of the bank—to borrow up to £1,000 on an unsecured basis for home improvements.

The bank requires that a home owners loan be repaid back within five years and charges a flat rate of interest of 7½ per cent. However, since the loan is repaid in regular instalments the effective, or "true", rate varies between 14 and 15 per cent depending on the length of the loan.

The Yorkshire Bank is based in Leeds but has branches in London as well as throughout the North-East of England.

The British Bank of Commerce reported yesterday that it was now prepared to offer loans to industry of £50,000 and over for fixed periods of up to 15 years.

These new mortgages will be made on the security of office, shop, or industrial property and during the life of the loan only interest will be repayable.

Mr Alexander Stone, chairman of the bank, said yesterday: "We have made special long-term arrangements to enable us to offer this new facility and I believe that it will enable a large number of businesses in Scotland to develop the full potential from the capital they have tied up in property."

"Under most alternative schemes such as sale and lease-back, businesses lose the future capital appreciation of property as well as laying themselves open to rent reviews."

## New post for Lord Melchett

Lord Melchett, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, was yesterday elected vice-chairman of the International Iron and Steel Institute—a post which normally leads to the chairmanship after two years.

The election took place during the fifth annual meeting of the IISI in Toronto. Melchett was nominated by European steel makers, which was being interpreted yesterday as an encouraging sign in the light of British entry into the Common Market.

The current chairman of the IISI is Mr Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the giant Nippon Steel Company of Japan.

If normal procedures take their course Lord Melchett will be elected chairman at the seventh annual meeting of the institute in Johannesburg in 1973. The corporation has extensive interests in South Africa, which were recently hived into a new grouping with other companies with the BSC retaining a large minority holding.

The sixth annual meeting of the institute will be held next year in London.

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July, when the prime rate was increased to 6 per cent from 5½ per cent.

Investor demand for CDs has been strong, enabling banks to reduce rates they bid for such funds. Several major banks posted further reductions on Friday.

Even with the lower rates, CDs funds have been pouring into the banks. In the three weeks ended last Wednesday, the 12 leading New York banks increased their outstanding CDs by more than \$900 millions. That included a record \$661 millions one-week gain.

Banks have not experienced much loan demand recently. Since mid-year, commercial and industrial loans on the books of the New York banks and their affiliates have declined by \$578 millions, in contrast to a \$534 millions gain a year earlier.

Not everyone is convinced the prime rate will be reduced. Analysts say if banks lower the prime rate, political pressures could keep them from raising it if the Federal Reserve increased. These costs of funds are determined by the open market, and analysts say the administration would not or could not put any effective controls on them.

But other analysts see little chance that short-term money rates would revert sharply upward in the coming weeks, since banking statistics make

There has been much speculation that the Federal Reserve may cut the discount rate, the fee it charges on loans to member commercial banks. The rate is 5 per cent.—AP-Dow Jones.

## Tin Council may reveal buffer manager's hand

BY OUR FINANCIAL STAFF

The three-day International Tin Council meeting, due to begin in London today will ostensibly be a routine affair. Those member countries which have not already done so will be required to ratify the fourth tin agreement which came into effect on September 23, while administration and finance will also be discussed.

However, speculation is mounting in commodity circles over the report the buffer stock manager will give to the conference.

It will be impossible for the delegates to ignore that since the last meeting at the beginning of July, London Metal Exchange tin prices have declined by more than £50 to hit the lowest levels since early 1969.

The rôle of the buffer stock manager is crucial in the current crisis. Under the terms laid down in the Fourth International Tin Agreement, the manager was again empowered to step into the market utilising as much of the £10,125,000 contributed by member producing countries as he considered necessary to stabilise prices.

## Guidelines

Ceiling and floor levels of £1,650 and £1,350 respectively were again fixed by the council as guide-lines for the manager and if it appeared that values were moving too near either of these points, he was instructed to intervene as a seller or buyer.

The buffer manager last entered the market on a significant scale in February when prices had fallen to £1,435 so that when this level was again reached in the middle of August, it was assumed that he would buy more material. With the exception of a few rumours of small buffer purchases,

## Alexanders buys assets

Alexanders Holdings, the Glasgow-based Ford main dealer, is buying the assets in Huddersfield relating to the main Chrysler dealership operated by Rippon Bros, for about £100,000 cash.

Rippon Bros recently became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Appleby group of companies. Alexanders is also buying about three acres of freehold land and properties in Huddersfield from Rippon Estates for about £150,000 cash.

## Warning over industrial code

The Government's code of industrial relations practice must avoid giving the impression of "the divine right of management to manage," the Institute of Personnel Management said yesterday.

Commenting on the draft code, the institute says that in certain areas management had not the power, let alone the right to take up such a position.

It appears that the Federal Reserve has embarked on an easier credit policy.

In recent weeks the Federal Reserve has made large injections of funds into the US banking system through acquisitions of US Government securities. The funds more than offset operating factors moving to drain reserves from the banking system.

The easier posture of the banks is reflected in the rate on so-called federal funds, uncommitted reserves banks lend each other, usually overnight. The rate on such funds averaged 3½ per cent late last week and traded as low as 3 per cent on Friday. In early September such funds were garnering an average almost 5½ per cent for a period of time.

The Federal Reserve's operations in the open market are most directly reflected in the federal funds rate, and the Federal Reserve itself uses the rate as a guidepost in carrying out policy.

Numerous money-market dealers believe the Federal Reserve is aiming at a 5 per cent to 3½ per cent fund rate. Some say it could go lower.

There has been much speculation that the Federal Reserve may cut the discount rate, the fee it charges on loans to member commercial banks. The rate is 5 per cent.—AP-Dow Jones.

notably at the beginning of this week, he still has not shown his hand although LME values are currently around £1,400 per metric ton.

It has been pointed out that the threat of his intervention has exerted a background stabilising influence during the past few weeks, but, equally, this threat has also discouraged speculative interest in the market with sellers unprepared to play the field at these levels if prices are suddenly going to be lifted appreciably by sizeable buffer buying.

With stocks mounting in official warehouses and with consumer offtake remaining subdued, particularly in the face of the US dock disputes, a clear lead from the buffer stock manager is sorely needed.

The next three days may reveal exactly what plans he has in mind.

## 'Japan near agreement on textiles'

The Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry (MITI), Mr Tanaka, said yesterday that Japan hoped to conclude a governmental agreement with the United States on restriction of Japanese textile exports by Friday.

Mr Tanaka said he planned to meet President Nixon's special envoy, Mr David Kennedy, in Tokyo last night in what was described as the last round of governmental negotiations on the textile issue.

He said the Government would go ahead with its plans to sign the agreement in spite of opposition from the textile industry.

Mr Tanaka said he believes the Government was not obliged to obtain consent of the industry before signing a governmental agreement because "the Government understands the textile industry's position and is prepared to protect its interests."

The US told Japan it will impose unilateral quota restrictions on Japanese shipments of non-cotton textile to the US unless the Japanese Government concludes a government-level agreement by October 15.

## £10M issue by Cable T

Cable Trust is raising about £10 millions through a rights issue of 7,572,000 ordinary 25p shares at a price of 135p each. The shares will be offered in the proportion of one for every ten ordinary stock units held and to holders of the 6½ per cent convertible loan stock in the proportion of 8.2 shares for every £100 of convertible stock.

The board estimates that the trust made an after-tax profit for the nine months to September 30 of £2,598,000 (3.63p per unit), compared with £2,507,000 (3.50p per unit) for the corresponding period. The interim dividend is being raised from 7 per cent to 7½ per cent.

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##### LECTURESHIP IN MATHEMATICAL STATISTICS

Applications are invited for a post of LECTURER in the Department of Mathematical Statistics which is a permanent post of eight years' duration with two years' probationary period. The salary scale is £1,491-£5,417 p.a. (plus 10% superannuation). Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Birmingham, Sackville Street, Birmingham B15 2TT by November 1, 1971. Please quote reference G99.

Further information on the activities of the department may be obtained by writing to the Registrar, Department of Mathematical Statistics.

#### University of Bristol

##### SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

##### RESEARCH FELLOW AND RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Research Fellow and Research Assistant required to conduct an exploratory study of the work of the Further Education Research Unit. The Research Fellow will be responsible for the design and execution of the study. The Research Assistant will be responsible for the collection and analysis of data. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Bristol, 10, College Street, Bristol BS1 2RN by November 1, 1971. Please quote reference G99.

#### University of Nottingham

##### DEPARTMENT OF MINING

Applications are invited for a Lecturer in the Department of Mining. The Lecturer will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department. The salary scale is £1,491-£5,417 p.a. (plus 10% superannuation). Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2RD, by November 1, 1971. Please quote reference G99.

#### University of Kent

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#### University of Leicester

##### CHAIR OF GEOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for a second chair in the Department of Geography. The Chair will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department. The salary scale is £1,491-£5,417 p.a. (plus 10% superannuation). Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Leicester, Leicester, by November 1, 1971. Please quote reference G99.

#### University of Nottingham

##### Engineer, Psychologist, Ergonomist, or Mathematician

Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in the Department of Engineering, Psychology, Ergonomics, or Mathematics. The Lecturer will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department. The salary scale is £1,491-£5,417 p.a. (plus 10% superannuation). Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2RD, by November 1, 1971. Please quote reference G99.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER

##### ENGINEERING DESIGN

The Department of Engineering Design is seeking a Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering with specialisation in Design. The Lecturer will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department. The salary scale is £1,491-£5,417 p.a. (plus 10% superannuation). Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Lancaster, Lancaster, by November 1, 1971. Please quote reference G99.

#### University of Leicester

##### CHAIR OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Applications are invited for a second chair in the Department of Archaeology. The Chair will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department. The salary scale is £1,491-£5,417 p.a. (plus 10% superannuation). Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Leicester, Leicester, by November 1, 1971. Please quote reference G99.

#### University of Manchester

##### LECTURER IN HISTORY OF ART

Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in the Department of History of Art. The Lecturer will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department. The salary scale is £1,491-£5,417 p.a. (plus 10% superannuation). Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Manchester, Manchester, by November 1, 1971. Please quote reference G99.

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Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in the Department of Cancer Research. The Lecturer will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department. The salary scale is £1,491-£5,417 p.a. (plus 10% superannuation). Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2RD, by November 1, 1971. Please quote reference G99.

#### University of Otago

##### Dunedin, New Zealand

##### LECTURER OR SENIOR LECTURER IN MINERAL TECHNOLOGY

Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer or Senior Lecturer in the Department of Mineral Technology. The Lecturer will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department. The salary scale is £1,491-£5,417 p.a. (plus 10% superannuation). Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand, by November 1, 1971. Please quote reference G99.

#### University of Oxford

##### STUDENT COUNSELLOR

Applications are invited for a post of Student Counsellor in the Department of Student Services. The Student Counsellor will be responsible for the counselling and support of students in the Department. The salary scale is £1,491-£5,417 p.a. (plus 10% superannuation). Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Oxford, Oxford, by November 1, 1971. Please quote reference G99.

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## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### EDUCATIONAL

THE ROSE BRUFORD COLLEGE OF SPEECH AND DRAMA, LAMORBY PARK, SIDCUP, KENT

Applications are invited from candidates with suitable experience for the post of

## REGISTRAR

at this college which is a recognised college of Further Education and is L.E.A. Grant Aided.

SALARY: £2,106 to £2,556 per annum.

The Registrar will be the Senior Administrative Officer of the College.

The successful candidate will be expected to begin on 1st January, 1972, or as soon thereafter as possible. Further particulars and an application form may be obtained from:

The Principal of the College, Mr. Jean-Norman Benedict.

#### Derbyshire Education Committee

##### THE NEW MILLS SCHOOL

Church Lane, New Mills, Belper, Derby.

1,150 Males, Sixth Form 200.

Required for January 1972, a qualified teacher for TECHNICAL CRAFTS, with experience in the use of modern equipment, to teach in a new school.

Applications as soon as possible to the Headmaster, together with curriculum vitae and names of two referees.

Salary: £2,106 to £2,556 per annum.

Further particulars and an application form may be obtained from:

The Principal of the College, Mr. Jean-Norman Benedict.

#### Lancashire Education Committee

##### STRETFORD TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER in the Department of Mechanical Engineering, to teach in a new school.

Applications as soon as possible to the Headmaster, together with curriculum vitae and names of two referees.

Salary: £2,106 to £2,556 per annum.

Further particulars and an application form may be obtained from:

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# Chelsea find scoring easy at the end

DAVID LACEY: Chelsea 2, Nottm Forest 1

In sympathy with the League position of opponents, Chelsea were h of a particularly hne for the first hour League Cup third play against Nottm Forest, at Stamford last night.

In the later stages of the they shed their moria to reveal truer and Forest, who had eggedly to the lead they in the 25th minute, then by two goals in five Chelsea will meet Eok underers at home in the ound.

ase with which Chelsea won the match did it to Nottingham's per or, more specifically, to formance of their goal- Eric Hulme from Spenny- tuted, who had been into the side when became the latest in a m of Forest goalkeepers e a danger. Hulme, in compet match for am's League side, played to the task of rescuing defences from its own ings. He began by stop- e a blistering free kick- lings that seemed desig- e a few more fingers, brought off a marvellous er Osgood's head had nire from Houseman per- at the start of the half further saved from Baldwin, marked him game's personality, on what the result.

In fact, ran his close- ousness, eventually be their inspiration. With Baldwin and Cooke sub- Nottm Forest, seven minutes from the mark- ing, he alone kept

## jury-hit Watford miss chance of lucrative tie

By ERIC TODD: Preston 2, Watford 1

In North End had the the Watford net seven- st night at Deepdale but lee did the referee allow Watford, who rallied ter being a goal down- 0 minutes, replied once- igh End thus ended the- 0 Tottenham Hotspur in- rth round of the Foot- ague Cup.

Irles to Weibourne, and necessitated six changes Watford side the new- ending Baxter, who is from Hull City, and who king his second appear- the Vicarage Road club. And Kettle in place of and Ingram deputised for red Clark.

End began in a burry, y might have had three- 0 the first 10 minutes. They had to be satisfied e after two minutes. A- 0nds before that happy- 0sation, McMahon, who- 0s reduced the Watford- 0s to shreds and Walker did- 0s the ball over the bar- 0s relief was short-lived. 0s more in hope than- 0s for outside when- 0s accepted a fine through- 0s McMahon in place of- 0s, aimed for the near- 0s the net. Walker may have- 0s turning the ball for a- 0s it kicked off his fast- 0s into the goal.

ly afterwards McMahon- 0s a teasing centre and- 0s saved him at Ham- 0s. North End tried all they- 0s increase their lead, but- 0s and Baxter foiled them- 0s. Watford's defence, by- 0s ill band of supporters, were allowed to approach- 0s and North End rode easily

entry- 0s I let- 0s by chourke go- 0s ntry City are ready to- 0s for John O'Rourke, 0s- 0s who cost them £20,000- 0s which two years ago, but- 0s is now in the reserves. 0s averaged two goals in- 0s three games for Luton, 0s-south and Ipswich, but- 0s not hit the same high- 0s Coventry. Noel Cantwell, 0s-manager, said yesterday- 0s, "I understand his dislike- 0s of team football, and I will- 0s and in his way of gaining- 0s a place at another club, 0s- 0s will be rejected by- 0s- 0s yesterday signed Bolton- 0s- 0s middle player, 0s- 0s Williams for a £10,000- 0s when he was transferred- 0s Cardiff in 1967. He will have- 0s game for his new club- 0s the Fourth Division- 0s, Brentford, on Saturday.

## Yesterday's results

Association Football  
League Cup: Third Round (replay)  
1. (1) 2 Watford 1 (0) 1  
2. (1) 2 Luton 1 (0) 1  
3. (1) 2 Ipswich 1 (0) 1  
4. (1) 2 Watford 1 (0) 1  
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